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C O N G R E S S

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8

DEBATE ON THE NEW ARMY BILL.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.
(CONCLUDED.)

I omitted yesterday, sir, when speaking of a very odious and painful subject, to notice a powerful engine, which the conspirators against the integrity of the Union employ to effect their insidious purpose. I mean Southern influence. It is directed to the country, knowing that our constitution was the work of compromise, in which interests apparently conflicting were accepted to be reconciled, aims to extinguish all party prejudices. But this political extinction does not aim the views of those who are urged on by abolitionist ambition. They find it convenient to imagine the existence of certain improper influences, and to propagate with their utmost industry and effort. Hence the idea of Southern prepotence. Virginia influences the yielding of the respectable yeomanry of the north, with the negro slaves to the ear of southern nabobs. It Virginia really cherishes a reprehensible ambition, and aims to monopolize the chief magis-

fruity of the country, how was such a purpose to be accomplished? Virginia, alone, cannot elect a President, whose elevation depends upon a plurality of electoral votes and a consequent concurrence of many states. Would Vermont, disinterested in Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, independent Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, all consent to become the tools of a pro-slavery coalition? But the present incumbent was designated to the office before his predecessor had retired. How? by public sentiment—public sentiment, which grew out of its known rights, its liberalization service, and its disinterested abilities. Would the gentleman ever wish to see the sentiment—be prepared to admit that he would resist the progress of opinion?

The war was declared because Great Britain refused to herself the assumption of regulating the foreign trade under the despotic name of regulatory orders in council—a pretension by which she undertook to prohibit to American citizens prize—¹ Thus for lack thou go, and no richer Orders which she refused to revoke after the acknowledged cause of their enactment had ceased; because she persisted in the practice of impressing American seamen; because she had instigated the Indians to commit hostilities against us; and because she refused indemnity for her past injuries to our commerce. I throw out of the question other wrongs. The war in fact was announced, on our part, to meet the war which she was waging on her part. So undeniable were the causes of the war—so powerfully did they

I did see them—eyes to the ceiling, or the window, or the door, or the floor, or the wall, or the American people, that when the bill was introduced in this House, gentlemen in the opposition, although prepared to debate, would not come to the floor, utter one syllable against it. It is true they wrapped themselves up in alien silences, pretending that they did not choose to debate such a question in secret session." With a sneaking of the proceedings on that occasion, I beg to be permitted to allude to another fact that transpired—an important fact, material for the nation to know, and which I have often regretted had not been given expression by journals. My honorable colleague (Mr. McKee) moved, in committee of the whole, to comprehend France in the war! and when the question was taken upon the proposition, there appeared but ten votes in support of it, of whom seven belonged to this side of the House, and three only to the other.

It is said that we were inveigled into the war

by the party of France; and that had she furnished the document in time, which was first published in England, in May last, it would have been prevented. I will concede to gentlemen every thing they say about the injustice of France towards this country. I wish to God that our country was equal to our disposition to make her feel the sense we entertain of that injustice. The manner of the publication of the paper in the question, was undoubtedly extremely exceptional; but I maintain that, and it made its appearance earlier, it would not have had the effect supposed, and the proof lies in the unequivocal declarations of the British government. I will not

the you, still with going on further back than the letters of the British minister, addressed the Secretary of State, just before the expiration of his diplomatic functions. It will be recalled by the committee that he exhibited to this government a dispatch from Lord Carnarvon, which the principle was distinctly avowed, that to produce the effect of a request of the orders council, the French decrees must be absolute and entirely revolved to all the world, and so to America alone. A treaty that was denominated of him, and was very amicably received. First on the 16th of March after the declaration was actually passed this House, was presented before the Senate and which, I have

André said: "I have no hesitation, in saying that Great Britain, in the case Mr. Hill has stated, never did, nor *ought* to have, cut out the greatest service to her self and her allies, as well as to other neutral nations, in removing the orders affecting America alone, leaving the others against other States, who continue to France would be especially and specially American from the operation of her decrees." On the 11th of the same month, the bill still pending before the Senate, he repeats: "I will now say to you, I feel entirely authorized to assure you, that if I am at any time pressed a *full* vote in the Senate, I will vote for the French decree, as you have rightly demand it in your character of a neutral nation."

and that as we discharge from any question of covering our maritime rights, we shall be ready to meet you with a revocation of the orders in council. Particularly to your producing and announcement, which I am sorry to see you regard as unnecessary, you cannot expect of us to give up our orders in council." Thus, sir, you see that the British government would not be content with

a repeat of the French decision as to us only. The French paper in question was such a repeat could not, therefore, have indicated that we meant, had it been earlier promulgated, to reverse the orders in council. It could not, therefore, have acted as the war. The withholding of it not occasion the war and the promulgation would not have prevented the war. Our government have estimated that, in point of fact, it might have revealed the action in council. The... After it made its appearance in France was derived by one of the British minister

Parliament, not to be satisfactory, and all the world knows, that the repetition of this in a civilised country is a disgrace. The Government decided to lay the matter before the House, and to refer it to the Ministry, into the effect of their constituting establishments, of our Government, or to the warlike action, as announced by this Government, or to both. He said, that the orders in council are done away, no matter from what cause; and that having been the sole motive for declaring the war, the cause of peace ought to be restored. This brings us into an examination of the grounds for continuing the war.

I am far from acknowledging that I had the order in council before me, as you have been, before the war was declared the declaration would have been prevented. In a body of numerous men this is from which the declaration emanated, it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty what would have been the effect of such a repeal. Each member must answer for himself. I have no hesitation, then, in saying that I have always considered the imprisonment of American seamen as much the most serious aggression. But, sir, how have those orders as has been repeated:—
Great Britain, it is true, has indicated a willingness to suspend their practical operation, but she still arrogates to herself the right to revive them upon certain contingencies, of which the constitution herself is the sole judge. She waives the temporary use of the rod, but she suspends it in terror over our heads. Supposing it was conceded

to strengthen that such a repeal of these orders. In council, as took place on the 23rd of June last, exceptional as it is, being known before the war, would have prevented the war, does it follow that it ought to induce us to lay down our arms, without the redress of any other injury? Does it follow, in all cases, that that which would have prevented the war in the first instance, should terminate the war? By no means. It requires a great struggle for a nation, prone to peace as this is, to burst through its habits and encounter the difficulties of war. Such a nation ought not seldom to go to war. When it does, it should be for clear and essential rights alone, and it should firmly resolve to extort, at all hazards, their recognition. The war of the revolution is an example of a war

begun for one object and prosecuted for another. It was waged, in its commencement, against the right asserted by the parent country to tax the colonies. Then no one thought of absolute independence. The idea of independence was expelled. But the British government would have relinquished the principle of taxation. The foundations of our liberties lay, however, that there was no security short of independence, and they achieved our independence. When nations are engaged in war, those rights in controversy which are not acknowledged by the laws of peace, are abandoned. And who is prepared to say that American seamen shall be considered the victims to the British principle of non-intercourse? And, sir, what is this principle? She contends that she has a right to those vessels on her own soil.

ness, and, in the exercise of this right, they have partially imposed them, since they have placed them in one vessel upon the high seas, without the jurisdiction of any nation, and have taken any thing without her jurisdiction, to come to the possession of her vessels, upon the high seas, for any other purpose but pursuit of enemies, or their goods, or goods contraband of war. But the further contents that her subjects cannot renounce their allegiance to her and contract a new obligation to other sovereigns. I do not mean to go into the general question of the right of expatriation. It is, as is contended, all nations, deny it all nations at the same time admit and practice the right of naturalization. Great Britain herself does. Great Britain, in the very case of foreign seamen, imposes, perhaps, fewer restraints upon naturalization than any other nation. Then, if subjects cannot break their original allegiance, they may, according to universal usage, contract a new allegiance.

What is the effect of this double obligation? Undoubtedly, that a sovereign having the right to the service of his subject, if he return him to the jurisdiction of his primitive sovereign, he may resume his right to his services, of which he is the proprietor, and cannot dispossess himself. But his primitive sovereign can have no right to go in quest of him, out of his own jurisdiction, into the jurisdiction of another sovereign, or upon the high seas, where there exists neither no jurisdiction, or it belongs to the nation owning the ship navigating them. But, as this division is altogether useless, it is wiser to maintain a principle, applicable as it is, that where a subject

to look in to her practice—no matter what she puts on. It is in vain to assert the infallibility of the obnoxious allegiance. It is vain to set up the plea of necessity, and to differ the case until the next year. The case is one that she cannot evade without the impression of her own guilt. The naked truth is, she comes by her pressings, on board of our vessel, as if our native seamen, as well as naturalized, drag them into her service. It is the case, then, of the assertion of an erroneous principle, and practice not conformable to the principle—principle which, if we were to predicate it, must be false, and practice which, if we were to predicate it, is practically wrong. We are told by gentlemen in the opposition, that government has not done all that was incumbent on it in its duty, and that cases of complaint are the part of gov-

But, first, it is, particularly, the certificate of protection, authorized by the act of 1790, and fraudulently used. Sir, government has been so much in granting these paper protections, that I can never think of them without being shocked. They resemble the pieces which the master gave to his negro slave, "Let the owner, Mr. Jones, grant to thee, without limitation," "What thou desirest?" That Great Britain has a right to take all who are provided with these. "Produce your papers, and you shall be free." "Produce your papers," H. G. B. desires a man by which she can know her own subjects, let her give the star mark. The colors they fasten on the most black should be the emblem of our

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chieftains, where life my aged father, my wife,
my children: I have faithfully discharged my
duty. Will you return to do yours? Appealing
to her passions, he would continue, "I lost this eye
in fighting under Irtatou, with the Insurgents;
I got this seat before Tripoli; I broke this leg on
board the Constitution, when the Guernsey
struck." If she remained still unmoved, he
would break out, in the accents of mingled dis-
ress and despair,

*Hard, hard, is my fate! once I freedom enjoyed,
How as happy as happy could be!*

Oh! How hard comes fate, how gallant these

It is said, that G. Britain has been always willing to make a satisfactory arrangement of the subject of impressment; and that Mr. King had recently concluded one prior to his departure from that country. Let us hear what that minister says upon his return to America. In his letter, dated at New York in July, 1803, after giving an account of his attempt to form an arrangement for the protection of our seamen, and his interview to this end with Lords Hawkebury and St. Vincent; and stating that when he had supposed the terms of a convention were agreed upon, a new pretension was set up by the *young claimant*, he

concludes: "I regret not to have been able to put his business on a satisfactory footing, knowing as I do the very great importance to both parties that it should be so. I flatter myself that I have not misjudged the interests of our own country, in refusing to sanction a principle that might be productive of some extensive evil than those it was our aim to prevent." The value of his negotiation, on this point, is more fully given in the recent correspondence between Mr. Russell and Lord Castlereagh, communicated to Congress during its present session. Lord Castlereagh says to Mr. Russell:

"I am indeed there has evidently been much misapprehension on this subject, and an erroneous impression entertained that an arrangement was

to be, has been arranged in accordance with the wishes of the people, and the result will be war. Even our friends in Congress, I mean those who were supposed to gain the war with us, have been so confident in this estimate, they have sacrificed the safety of such an arrangement solely to the misconduct of the American government. This error probably originated with Mr. King, for being much esteemed and, as always, well received by the persons in power, he seems to have misconstrued their readiness to listen to his representations, and their warm professions of a disposition to remove the complaints of America, in relation to impressment, into a general conviction on their part of the propriety of adopting the plan which he had proposed. Mr. Ford St. Vincent, whom I might have thought he had brought over to his

There is no person named King, and never for a moment to have occurred to record all arrangements on the subject to be attended with formidable, if not insurmountable obstacles. This is obvious from a letter which was immediately returned to Sir Wm. Scott at the same time. Here Lord Castlereagh says that no allusion was contained in the records before him, in which Lord Ross, Viscount states to Sir William Scott the seal with which Mr. King had assailed him on the subject of imprisonment, confesses his own perplexity and total incompetency to discover any practical project for the safe discontinuance of that practice, and asks your counsel and advice. — Thus you see, proceeded Lord Castlereagh, that the confidence of Mr. King on this subject was entirely unfounded.

Thus it is apparent, that, at no time, has the Government been willing to place this subject on a satisfactory footing: I will speak hereafter of the overtures made by administration since the

The honorable gentleman from N. York (Mr. Bleeker), in the very sensible speech with which he favored the committee, made one observation that did not comport with his usual liberal and enlarged views. It was that those who are most interested against the practice of impressment did not desire a continuance of the war on account of it, whilst those (the southern and western members) who had an interest in it, were the zealous advocates of the American seamen. It was a provincial sentiment unworthy of this gentleman. It was one which, in a change of condition, he would not express, because I know he could not.

well it. Does not that gentleman feel for the unhappy victims of the (conscience) in the Western country, although his quarter of the Union may be exempted from similar barbarities? I am sure he does. If there be a description of rights which more than any other, should unite all parties in all quarters of the Union, it is unquestionably the rights of the person. No matter what his vocation; whether he seeks subsistence amidst the dangers of the deep, or draws it from the bowels of the earth, or from the humblest occupations, as a mechanic is; whenever the sacred rights of an American freeman are assailed, all have a right to unite and every arm should be raised to vindicate his crime.

The gentleman from Massachusetts

no object worthy of conquest. According to him, life is cold, sterile, and impassable before him. And yet, such are the altitudes which he reaches that the same gentleman approves the fact that he is annexed to the U. States, already too much weakened by an epidemic of fear that the people of New England will rush over the line and repopulate that section of the Union. The gentleman's conclusion is limited to both Canada and kind of feelings to regard it as a sort of host, for the good behaviour of the enemy. But he will not enforce the bond. The real conquest of that country will be according to him, to make an impression upon the enemy, and not the very apprehension only of such a conquest, would be

• It is impossible to describe the Catholic effect produced by the book this week. The day's challenge was so much so, that Mr. T. has been heard to declare that it was the first time he ever spoke when he was unable to keep silent, except for the purpose of striking, as there were always that did not belong to the majority.

that those supplies have been issued which nourish and sustain the Indian horridities? Supplies which have enabled the savage hordes to butcher the Garrison of Chicago, and to massacre the women and children? Was it not by the joint co-operation of the British and the Indians that a remnant of the American force, Michigan militia, were almost annihilated and reduced, in consequence of a famine, to the last, how can we have the indignation charged upon them? When administration was wanting, by the operation of peaceful measures, to bring Great Britain back to a sense of justice, they were for old-fashioned war. And now that they have got old-fashioned war, their enmities are greatly thickened, and all their sympathies are twisted upon the warlike inhabitants of the adjoining provinces. What does a state of war present? The only enemies of one people arrayed against the combined armies of another—a conflict in which each party aims to inflict all the injury it can, by fire and hand, upon the territories, property and citizens of the other, subject only to the rules of mitigated war, created by civilized nations. The gentleman would not touch the constitutional propriety of the enemy, nor, I presume, for the same reason, her possession in the West Indies. The human spirit would spare the women and children of the enemy. The same benevolence is mercy must not be extended to the enemy's gentlemen on the other side, arguing further on the maxim, that the King can do no wrong. I need, sir, I know of no person on whom we make war, upon the principles of the honourable gentleman, but Mr. Stephen, the celebrated author of the Orders in Council, or the Board of Admiralty, who authorizes and regulates the practice of impressment!

The demands of the war are colossal, as we all know. It is the only time in the history of the necessity of terminating the colossal achievements upon the land have been splendid than those of our inland seas. It is because the American soldier is brave. On the one element organization, discipline, a thorough knowledge of their duties, and on the part of the officers and their men. On the other, almost every thing is yet to be acquired. We have however the consolation that our country abounds with the richest materials, and that in instances when engaged in action have been furnished. At Brownsville and elsewhere, the valor of veterans was demonstrated. The noblest heroism, with the

ture, that the distance of Denver from the
"winded off." That I am under the influence of such
to break my feelings; it is not fitting I should
"rest." But this much I will say, it was an event
which no human Government could have anticipated
and for which administration cannot be partly
censured. It was the result of all the misfortune
I have experienced on land. But for it the in-
jury to war would have been a great measure
prevented or terminated. The discovery on Lake
Huron acquired, since I reached Chicago, a
prominence. With the exception of that event, this
war, even upon the land, has been attended by a
series of the most brilliant exploits, which, whether
we interest they may inspire on this side of the
mountains, have given the greatest pleasure of
the other. The expedition under the command
of Gen. Edwards and Col. Russell, to Lake Hi-
go the Illinois, was completely successful.

destroyed the Prophet's tottem. We have just received intelligence of the gallant enterprise of Campbell. In short, sir, the Indian towns are now all swept from the mouth to source of the Wabash, and a hostile army is now on its march for beyond the most dangerous incursions ever made during the former Indian war. News was more coolly delivered, declared this that by Newman's party from Georgia. And the capture of the Detroit, and the destruction of the Calumet, (whether placed to our maritime and account) for judgment, skill, and courage on the part of Lieutenant Elliot, has never been surpassed.

It is alleged that the elections in England are in favor of the Ministry, and that those in this country are against the war. If in such a case, saying nothing of the majority of these elections, the people of that country were called upon to elect their government, it affords a salutary lesson to our people. It would show them that, although they are struggling with a common enemy, they are not united. It would show them that they are not right; that the people here have been misled by their Government; a great majority approve the war, as is evinced by the recent re-election of the same Administration. Suppose it were even true, that an entire section of the Union were opposed to the war, that section being a minority, is the will of the majority to be relinquished? In that section, the strength of the opposition has been greatly exaggerated. Vermouth has, by two successive expressions of her opinion, approved the declaration of war. In New Hampshire, parties are so nearly equalized that out of 20 or 25,000 votes, those, who approved and are in support of the war, the election by only 1,000 or 1,500. It is a sad state of things when they obtain any considerable amount of votes for the N. E. States, and find that other well known States have influenced the elections.

What can Mr. Chairman, which instead of describing the war has been concerned with the thoughtlessness for the postwar security of the future. The O'Brien is Council to recognize that it is not a reward; no compensation for military action; but a recognition of the fact that the United States has been the victim of the aggression of the Axis powers. The O'Brien is Council to recognize that the United States has been the victim of the aggression of the Axis powers. The O'Brien is Council to recognize that the United States has been the victim of the aggression of the Axis powers.

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party is necessary to carry into effect a given stipulation, to leave it to the contracting party to provide the requisite laws. If he failed to do so, it is a breach of good faith, and a subject of subsequent remonstrance by the injured party. When Mr. Russell renews the overture, in what was intended as a more agreeable form to the British government, Lord Castlereagh is not content with a simple rejection, but clothes it in the language of insult. Afterwards, in conversation with Mr. Russell, the moderation of our government is misinterpreted and made the occasion of a sneer, that we are tired of the war. The proposition of Admiral Warren is submitted in a spirit not more pacific. He is instructed, he tells us, to propose that the government of the U. States shall instantly recall their letters of marque and reprisal against British ships, together with all orders & instructions for any acts of hostility whatever against the Territories of his Majesty or the persons or property of his subjects. That small affair being settled, he is further authorized to arrange as to the revocation of the laws which interdict the commerce and ships of war of his Majesty from the harbors and waters of the United States. This messenger of peace comes with one qualified concession in his pocket, not made to the justice of our demands, and is fully empowered to receive our homage, the contrite retraction of all our measures adopted against his master! And in default, he does not fail to assure us the Orders in Council are to be forthwith revived. Administration, still anxious to terminate the war, suppresses the indignation which such a proposal ought to have created, and in its answer concludes by informing Admiral Warren, "that if there be objection to an accommodation of the difference relating to imprisonment, in the mode proposed, other than the suspension of the British claim to imprisonment during the armistice, there can be none to proceeding, without the armistice, to an immediate discussion and arrangement of an article on that subject." Thus it has left the door of negotiation unclosed, and it remains to be seen if the enemy will accept the invitation tendered to him. The honorable gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Pearson) supposes that if Congress would pass a law, prohibiting the employment of British seamen in our service, upon condition of a like prohibition on their part, and repeal the act of non importation, peace would immediately follow. Sir, I have no doubt if such a law were passed, with all the requisite solemnities, and the repeal to take place. Lord Castlereagh would laugh at our simplicity. No, sir, administration has erred in the steps which it has taken to restore peace, but its error has been not in doing too little but in betraying too great a solicitude for that event. An honorable peace is as attainable only by an efficient war. My plan would be to call out the ample resources of the country, give them a judicious direction, prosecute the war with the utmost vigor strike wherever we can reach the enemy, at sea or on land, and negotiate the terms of a peace at Quebec or Halifax. We are told that England is a proud and lofty nation that disdaining to wait for danger, meets it half way. Haughty as she is, we once triumphed over her, and if we do not listen to the counsels of timidity and despair we shall again prevail. In such a cause, with the aid of Providence, we must come out conquerors with success; but if we fail, let us fail like men, lash ourselves to our gallant tars and expire together in one common struggle, fighting for "SEAMEN'S RIGHTS AND FREE TRADE."

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.
HAMPDEN,
TO THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.
No. III.

At length, sir, a panegyrist has appeared, worthy of his subject. You are praised in terms as rank as the most voracious ravenous and rapacious could crave—and he who renders you the delicious viand, serves it with a sauce, suited to your taste. In the Boston Gazette of the 1st inst a writer of your own kidney thus speaks of you and your ravings.

"The last speech of this gentleman, is not only a splendid model of parliamentary eloquence and sound policy, but it comprehends the fullest development of cabinet intrigue and of the pernicious influence of administration, that has yet been exhibited on the floor of the House."

Having paid the homage of his applause to your wonderful genius and superior eloquence, and vented a quantum sufficient of his overflowing bile in abusive epithets applied to the administration; he thus describes the duty of a seaman of your stamp. He not only gives you your cue, to speak what is set down for you, but also describes the stage dress, which becomes your part: "The Boston managers and prompters, it seems, have cast you for the character of Sylvester Daggerwood; and here is the extract from the prompt book, which directs you how to make your next entrance."

"As this is the prolific source of the miseries inflicted on the nation, an attack upon it, in some shape, should be the order of the day with the leading men in Congress. If they are threatened by bravos for doing their duty, let them associate and go armed for defence. Let them make a common cause, and agree to defend, at the peril of their lives, any one of their number who shall be assailed. If Congress must become either a Polish diet, or Theatre for dumb show, let the first be chosen as the least of the two evils. Whatever be the consequence, so often as the robes of office shall be found to cover intrigue or corruption, they should be stripped off in that place."

For my part, I am a plain man, sir, not much acquainted with the beaumonts, and even little accustomed to the humble pageantry of a theatre. It seems to me, however, that your appearance on the floor of Congress, as a brave directed, would excite some applause, even if it were only for the ex-

actness, with which the word would be fitted to the action, and this dress to the word. With armour more modern than that in which erst appeared the crazy knight of Cervantes, with whims as extravagant, and bravados as brazenous; I should imagine the spectacle were well worth viewing, however the theatre might be ill chosen for the merry mock romance. A rehearsal at Faneuil Hall would certainly be advisable in the first place; that your friends, the managers, might instruct you in the manner of appearance; to keep your sword from between your legs, and prevent other accidents, which might mar the general merit of your performance. For one, the indignation I have felt at your abuse and scurrility is almost absorbed, in the amusement this droll suggestion of your friends has afforded my fancy. It is thus, that the most extravagant projects and reprehensible language, rendered ridiculous as well as detestable, by the grotesque notions of some who figure in them.

I cannot forbear, sir, in noticing this silly gasconade of your Boston setters on, to warn you against that mode of reasoning, which probably has caused much of your froth and folly. Your object has evidently been to gratify the wild ideas, the most inveterate rancour of a set of your constituents, reckless of the disapprobation of the thinking, or the contempt of the decent. To be the bold denouncer of every measure of the government, and the most pointed railler against the persons who compose it, (whatever your Boston friends may tell you) is merely to be the first black guard in Congress. Junius could have informed you, that "any common dauber can write rascal and villain under his pictures, because the portraits themselves have neither keeping nor resemblance." Your abuse of naturalized citizens is a miserable essay to curry favor from the prejudiced, and to enlist the meanest passions in your cause. In your own chosen stile, you might be excelled by a Billingsgate fish-woman; and although it would not be my ambition to rival you, I have chosen to use very plain expressions, in speaking of you; inasmuch as a reasonable doubt might be entertained, if your own mode of conversation, whether you would easily feel any answer, which was not in some measure adapted to your manner and comprehension.

HAMPDEN.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

Of the action between the U. S. frigate Constitution and his Britannic Majesty's frigate Java.

The following Message from the President was sent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, on the 22d inst.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I lay before Congress a letter with accompanying documents from Captain Bainbridge now commanding the U. S. frigate Constitution, reporting his capture & destruction of the British frigate the "Java." The circumstances and the issue of this combat afford another example of the professional skill and heroic spirit, which prevail in our naval service. The signal display of both by Captain Bainbridge, his officers and crew, command the highest praise.

This being a second instance in which the condition of the captured ship, by rendering it impossible to get her into port, has carried a completed reward of successful valor I recommend to the consideration of Congress, the equity and propriety of a general provision allowing in such cases, both past and future, a fair proportion of the value which would accrue to the captors on the arrival and sale of the prize.

JAMES MADISON

Feb. 22, 1813.

Copy of a letter from Commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION
St. Salvador 2d Jan. 1813.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th ultimo, 2 P. M. in S. lat. 12, 6, and W. lon 38 about 10 leagues distance from the coast of Brazil, I fell in with and captured his Britannic Majesty's frigate Java of 49 guns, and upwards of 400 men, commanded by Captain Lambert a very distinguished officer. The action lasted 1 hour 55 minutes, in which time the enemy was completely dismasted, not having a spar of any kind standing. The loss on board the Constitution was 9 killed and 25 wounded as per enclosed list. The enemy had 60 killed and 101 wounded certainly (among the latter Captain Lambert mortally,) but by the enclosed letter written on board this ship, (by one of the officers of the Java) and accidentally found, it is evident that the enemy's wounded must have been much greater than as above stated & who must have died of their wounds previously to their being removed. The letter states 60 killed & 170 wounded.

For further details of the action, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extract from my Journal. The Java had in addition to her own crew upwards of 100 supernumerary officers and seamen to join the British ships of war in the East Indies; also Lieut. Gen. Hislop, appointed to the command of Bombay, Major Walker & Capt. Wood of his staff & Capt. Marshall master and commander in the British navy, going to the Indies to take command of a sloop of war.

Should I attempt to do justice by representation to the brave & good conduct of all my officers and crew during the action, I should fail in the attempt; therefore suffice it to say, that the whole of their conduct was such as to merit my highest encomiums. I beg

leave to recommend the officers particularly to the notice of government, as also the unfortunate seamen who were wounded, and the families of those brave men who fell in the action.

The great distance from our own coast & the perfect wreck we made the enemy's frigate, forbade every idea of attempting to take her to the United States; I had therefore no alternative but burning her, which I did on the 31st ultimo, after receiving all the prisoners and their baggage, which was very tedious work, only having one boat left out of 8, and not one left on board the Java.

On blowing up the frigate Java, I proceeded to this place, where I have landed all the prisoners on their parole, to return to England and there remain until regularly exchanged, and not to serve in the professional capacities in any place or in any manner whatever against the U. S. of America, until said exchange is effected.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient humble servant.

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy,
City of Washington.

List of the killed and wounded on board of the United States Frigate Constitution, under the command of Commodore William Bainbridge in an action with his Britannic Majesty's Frigate Java, Henry Lambert, Esq. commander, December 29th, 1812.

KILLED.

Jonas O'grain, seaman, do
Joseph Adams, do
Patrick Conner, do
Barney Hart, do
John Cheves, do
Mark Snow, do
John D. Allen, do
Wm. Cooper, do
Thomas Hanson, do
private marine.

(Signed) ROBERT C. LUDLOW

Purser.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

WOUNDED.

Wm. Bainbridge, Esq. commander, severely.
John C. Aylwin, lieutenant, do
Charles F. Waldo, master's mate, do
Peter Woodbury, qr. master, do
John Chmonds, seamen, do
Joseph P. Cheaves, do
Nicholas Vixtram, do
Wm. Long, do
Stephen Webb, do
Raphen Sanders, do
Joseph Ward, do
Wm. Wadon, do
Eli B. Roman, do
James D. Hammond, do
Peter V. Carr, do
Seaborn Shepherd, do
Abijah Bailey, do
Philip Clark, do
Philip Brimblecom, do
Samuel Brown, O'y. do
Daniel Hegan, do
Thomas Williams 3d, do
John Vogle, do
Anthony Reever, private marine, slightly.
John Ellwell, do
(Signed) AMOS A. EVANS, surgeon
R. C. LUDLOW, purser.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

The following is a list of his Britannic Majesty's Military and Naval officers, captured at St. Salvador, by Com Bainbridge:

1 Lieut. General } Military Officers
1 Major
1 Captain
1 Post Captain
1 Master and Commander,
6 Lieutenants,
2 Lieutenants of Marines,
1 Surgeon,
2 Assistant Surgeons,
1 Purser,
15 Midshipmen,
1 Gunner,
1 Boatswain,
1 Master,
1 Carpenter,
2 Captain's Clerks.

28 Officers.
323 petty officers, seamen, marines and boys, exclusive of 9 Portuguese seamen, liberated and given up to the Governor of St. Salvador, and 3 passengers, private characters, whom the Commodore did not consider prisoners of war, and permitted them to land without restraint.

EXTRACTS FROM

COM. WM. BAINBRIDGE'S JOURNAL.
Kept on board the United States Frigate Constitution.

Tuesday, 29th Dec. 1812.—At 9 A. M. discovered two strange sail on the weather bow. At 10 discovered the strange sails to be ships, one of them stood in for the land and the other stood off from the shore in a direction to the northward and westward, and stood for the land standing towards us.—At 11 A. M. sailed to the southward and eastward, hauled the main sail and took in the top sails.—At 11 30, made the private signal for the day, which was not observed, and then set the main sail and top sails to draw the strange sail off from the neutral coast and separate her from the sail in company.

Wednesday 30th Dec. 1812.—(Nautical time)—In lat. 13 deg 6 m S. and long. 38 W. ten leagues from the coast of Brazil.—Commenced with clear weather and moderate breezes from E. N. E. hoisted our ensign and pendant.—At 15 minutes past meridian the ship hoisted her colours, an English ensign, having a signal flying at her main—red, yellow, red.

ing done, brought on a fire from us of the whole broadside, on which the enemy hoisted their colours and immediately returned our fire. A general action with round and grape then commenced, the enemy keeping at a much greater distance than I wished, but could not bring him to closer action without exposing ourselves to several risks. Considerable manoeuvres were made by both vessels to rake and avoid being raked. The following minutes were taken during the action—

At 2 10 P. M. Commenced the action with in good grape and cannister distance, the enemy to windward (but much further than I wished)
At 2 30 Our wheel was entirely shot away.
2 40 Determined to close with the enemy, notwithstanding his raking—set the fore and main sail, and luff'd up to him.
2 50 The enemy's jib boom got foul of our main rigging.
3 00 The head of the enemy's bowsprit and jib boom shot away by us.
3 05 Shot away the enemy's foremast by the board.
3 15 Shot away his main top mast just above the cap.
3 40 Shot away gaff and spanker boom.
3 55 Shot away his main mast nearly by the board.
4 05 Having silenced the fire of the enemy completely, and his colour and main rigging being down, supposed he had struck, then hauled aboard the courses to shoot ahead to repair our rigging which was extremely cut, leaving the enemy a complete wreck: soon after, discovered the enemy's flag was still flying.—Have too to repair some of our damage.
4 20 The enemy's mainmast went nearly by the board.
4 50 Wore ship & stood for the enemy.
5 25 Got very close to the enemy in a very off-shoot raking position, athwart his bows, and was at the very instant of raking him, when he most suddenly struck his flag, for had he suffered the broadside to have raked him, his additional loss must have been extremely great, as he lay an unmanageable wreck upon the water. After the enemy had struck, wore ship and reefed the top sail, then hoisted out one of the only two remaining boats we had left out of eight, and sent Lieutenant Parker, 1st of the Constitution, to take possession of the enemy, which proved to be his Britannic Majesty's frigate Java, rated 38 but carrying 49 guns, and manned with upwards of 400 men, commanded by Captain Lambert, a very distinguished officer, who was mortally wounded. The action continued from the commencement to the end of the fire, one hour and fifty five minutes.—The Constitution had 9 killed and 55 wounded.—The enemy had 60 killed and 101 certainly wounded; but by a letter written on board the Constitution by one of the officers of the Java, and accidentally found, it is evident that the enemy's wounded must have been considerably greater than as above stated, and must have died of their wounds previous to their being removed.—The letter states 60 killed and 170 wounded.

The Java had her own complement of men, officers, and upwards of 100 supernumeraries, going to join the British ships of war in the East Indies, and also several officers passengers, going out on promotion. The force of the enemy in number of men, at the commencement of the action, was so doubt considerably greater than we have been able to ascertain, which is upwards of 400 men. The officers were extremely cautious in discovering the number. By her quarters bill, she had one man more stationed to each gun than we had.

The constitution was very much cut in her sails and rigging, and many of her spars injured. At 7 P. M. the boat returned with Lt. Chads, the first lieutenant of the enemy's frigate, and Lieut. Gen. Hislop, (appointed Gov. of Bombay) Maj. Walker and Capt. Wood belonging to his staff.

Capt. Lambert, of the Java, was too dangerously wounded to be removed immediately. The cutter returned on board the prize for the prisoners, and brought captain Marshall, master and commander of the British navy, who was passenger on board, as also several other naval officers, destined for ships in the East Indies.

The Java was an important ship, fitted out in the completest manner, to carry Lt. Gen. Hislop and staff to Bombay, and several naval officers for different ships in the E. Indies, and had despatches for St. Helena, C. of Good Hope, and every British establishment in the India and China seas. She had on board copper for 74 and two bigs building at Bombay, and I expect a great many other valuables; but every thing was blown up in her except the officers' baggage, when we set her on fire at 3 P. M. on the first of Jan. 1813, (nautical time).

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to from an officer of the Java.

Prisoner on board the American frigate Constitution.

St. Salvador, Brazil, Jan. 1st. 1813.

My Dear Sir,—I am sorry to inform you of the unpleasant news of Mr. Gascoigne and myself were shipmates in the Marlborough and first came to sea together. He was shot early in the action by a round shot in his right thigh, and died in a few minutes afterwards. Four other of his messmates shared the same fate, together with 60 men killed & 170 wounded. The official account you will doubt have read before this reaches you. I beg you will let all his friends and relations know of his untimely fate.

"We were on board the Java for passage to India when we fell in with this frigate. Two parcels I have sent you under good care, and hope this will reach you safely."

Yours truly,

M. D. CORNECK.

Lieut. Peter F. Wood, 22d regiment Foot,
Isle of France or Bourbon, East Indies.
U. S. Frigate Constitution.
At Sea, 25th Jan. 1813.
In lat. 7, 20, N. long 81.

SIR,

By this conveyance, (a valuable prize to the Hornet) I have the honor to send you a copy of my dispatch from St. Salvador, containing the information of the capture & destruction of H. B. M. frigate Java, by the frigate Constitution, under my command.

The damage the Constitution received in the action, but more especially the decayed state she is in, made it necessary for me to return to the U. States for repairs; otherwise I should have continued to prosecute my original plans for the operation of the squadron under my command, and should thereby, beyond doubt, have considerably distressed the enemy's commerce. Expecting to arrive very soon after your receiving this letter, induces me to postpone giving you further particulars until my arrival, when I shall have the honor of giving you details in full.

I have the honor to be, sir,
With the greatest respect,
Your obedient humble servant,
WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy,
City of Washington.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore BAINBRIDGE to his friend in Washington city, dated

"At Sea, Jan. 24. 1813.

"The Java was exceedingly well fought and bravely defended. Poor Lambert, whose death I sincerely regret, was a distinguished gallant officer and worthy man. He has left a widow and two helpless children! But his country makes provision for such sad events.

"We are now homeward bound. The damage the Constitution received in the action, and the decayed state she is in, make it necessary for me to return to the United States for repairs: this I must regret—my crew participate in this sentiment; they are, however, consoling themselves with the hope of receiving their prize money for the Guerriere on their return. You would be highly amused to hear these rough, though noble, sons of Neptune planning how they shall spend their money. One says he will buy himself a snug little ship on the highest hill he can find, that he may hence in his old age view all our sea fights—another, that now he will carry his Poll—another, that now he will send his little Jack to school, &c.

"Poor fellows, I hope they will not be disappointed in their expectations.—Twice have they willingly and gallantly encountered the enemy, and twice have they succeeded: to return home now, & find that they have nothing but a remnant of pay coming to them, would be extremely mortifying; it would inevitably depress their spirits, and damp that noble ardour which they have hitherto felt and displayed. The officers may feel differently. For the performance of his duty, he feels a reward in his own bosom, and in his country's thanks—patriotism and a laudable thirst for renown will lead him to court perils in defence of his country's rights. These feelings operate upon the sailor also; but to keep up in the high tone of his ardor, he must have prize money in view!

"True policy, in my humble opinion, dictates the destruction of the enemy's ships, after capture; for by maiming them, even if they are left in a manageable situation, our ships would be so weakened in their crews, that they would be liable to be captured by an equal, or snatched by an inferior force. When I ordered the Java to be destroyed, these considerations presented themselves to my mind with great force. Surely justice and sound policy obviously recommend a liberal provision in their favor. In making these observations, I am not influenced by any selfish motive—the applause of my countrymen has for me greater charms than all the gold that glitters. But justice to those who bravely fought under my command, & assisted me in obtaining this victory, requires at my hands an exertion in their behalf; & should it please Heaven to conduct us safe to our native shores, I shall not fail to use my best endeavors, solemnly believing, as I do, that the principles are all-important to the continued success of our Army! For if it is, as I hold it, the indispensable duty of the commander to destroy the ship after capture, on account of the gauntlet he would have to run with both the prize and his own ship (except he should be very near one of our own ports)—and the captain to receive (which is almost always the case) all the honor, and the others no compensation—is it not natural to suppose that the ardent desire which our seamen at present so strongly manifest to get into battle would diminish? Let that once take place, and your naval fights will not, I prophesy, be so decisive as they would by keeping the armor up. And how trifling an expense the compensation would be in a national view. The schooner that I am now dispatching, (a prize of the Hornet) will give to the public treasury upwards of one hundred thousand dollars."

From the Brit. Naval Register.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wild domains, And not a sail but by permission spreads."

From the London Star of Dec. 15.

"The Navy of the United States is now broken by our cruizers, and will be wholly sent home to British ports by the commencement of spring."



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Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

No. 1.

"HE WHO IS NOT FOR US IS AGAINST US."

The U. States, being at open war with an arrogant and powerful nation, it has become the imperative duty of every American, in whose bosom the love of country is not dead, to exert himself in securing the land of his nativity in the conflict which awaits us. The sickening and disgusting truth cannot be disguised, that America holds within her very bowels, wretches, who exert all their faculties to deceive the people, to repress the spirit of the nation, to oppress the acts of the government, and to render the war odious and hateful. Such men are undeserving the blessings of a free government. Their crimes ought to excite the same horror and detestation as that of the parricide. None but the hirelings of England, and the old and inveterate enemies of republicanism, and such as have been duped by their artifices, can stand idly by and tranquilly spectators, of the efforts now making, to conduct a just and necessary war to a prosperous and speedy issue. The crisis is big with events of the most portentous character. Should America fall, in the present contest, the nation will be disgraced, and the unshaken pretensions of England will be confirmed. It is worse than folly to suppose, that the dishonor of an unsuccessful war will attach to any particular state or party; the disgrace, with its train of evils, will become the inheritance of the nation, and we and our posterity are to be its inheritors. The free and unbiased suffrages of the people of the United States, have again elected Mr. Madison to the presidency, and there exists no return, doubt of a majority of at least five in the next house of representatives, for a vigorous and energetic prosecution of the war. It is therefore evident, that the war will be maintained, unless these rights, for the vindication of which the sword was drawn, shall be yielded to us by the foe. It is a patriotic and paramount duty in all free governments, for the minority to submit to the majority. In a representative republic, this duty is especially enhanced, and should party spirit, or a distrust of power and office, operate upon the minority so far, as to produce a system of opposition to the declared will of the majority; then indeed our rights, our liberties, and our independence itself, are in imminent danger—not from external, but internal enemies. It is an awful and heart-rending spectacle, to contemplate the citizens of the only really free and happy nation on earth, contending with their own hands the sacred fabric of their freedom, and the palladium of their liberties.

The writer of these remarks, if he shall be unable to shed new light upon the topics, which press upon the consideration of all reflecting men, still hopes, by his example, to stimulate others to step forward, more able to arouse the sleeping patriotism of their countrymen, to a just sense of what they owe to themselves and to their country. It is at once admitted, that war is a severe calamity to any nation; and it is conceded in the outset, that it never ought to be resorted to, but in defense of rights which are clear and indisputable. If nations were just in their intercourse with each other, wars would be banished from the earth. If the equal and important rights of an independent nation, are unjustly assailed and trampled under foot, if remonstrance and negotiation for a long series of years, conducted in the spirit of amity and concord, by appealing to the justice of the nation inflicting these injuries, are disregarded and contemned; and if the aggressing nation persists in her injustice; what course remains, but submission or resistance? I have put, hypothetically, the real facts in our case, side by side with Great Britain. The injuries inflicted on us by that haughty nation, even her spoliation of our rights, their national rank and empire, has never sunk; they have pursued us, such an eye that never winks and a voice that never ceases. Am I asked for the proof? I refer to the surviving patriots of the revolution—I appeal to his history late and early—and invoke the testimony of every American mind of the events of the day. From the founding of the present government of the United States, every administration, from the immortal Washington to the present time, there has been one continued negotiation with Great Britain; and it is matter of profound astonishment, not that we are now engaged in a war with England, but that we have been preserved from it so long. This we owe to the wisdom and forbearance of our government—to the anxious and unceasing solicitude of our public functionaries to maintain peace; and to such lengths has our predilection for it been carried, that it may be safely affirmed, we have drank of the cup of humiliation to the very dregs.

Will it be contended that it is unjust to wage a defensive war, for the maintenance of our dear and indisputable national rights. This position will scarcely be denied by a quaker. The task before us is then perfectly simple, and I hope to establish, in the progress of these numbers, at least satisfactorily to those whose minds are open to conviction, that congress as the faithful guardians of the nation, were bound to declare war against Great Britain, when it was declared; and that the revocation of the orders in council, by that nation, did not justify a termination of the war.

The great and leading causes of the war, were the British Orders in Council, and the continued and unyielding imprisonment of American seamen. These were various other provocations, and amongst these, one exciting great national sensibility—the attacks of the savages upon the frontier inhabitants under the presumed direction of British chiefs. It is my intention to refer to each of the two assigned causes. The British Orders in Council, it is apprehended, are not sufficiently understood by the great body of American readers. When the conduct of that government, under those orders, and the avowed motives for their adoption, are understood, the mind will be confounded at the total disregard of principle which suggested and informed them. Upon this point, it is impossible to do too far and ample and perceptive observations of the Pittsburgh Review. That Journal has been celebrated throughout the civilized world, for its candor, its adherence to truth, and its most respectfully and honestly recommended to us by high authority. Chief Justice Keny, Judge Livingston, Rufus King, Rich-

ard Harrison, and the Rev. Dr. Mason, are the guarantees of the character and public usefulness. In the number for July, 1812, page 238, after animadverting on the Orders in Council, it proceeds thus:

"Such was the character of our measures considered as measures of commercial policy, but the favorite apology for these has always been, that they were measures of retaliation against France, and intended to coerce her into justice. By the distress they would inflict on her; now in this we have just three little observations to make. 1st. Her decrees neither would or could prevent our (British) direct trade with the neutral; and therefore there was no injury inflicted which could be retaliated, by cutting off her direct trade with the same party. 2d. (French) decrees were mere nominal interferences to our trade; but our orders were a real annihilation of hers, the retaliation therefore was like answering a crackler with a bomb. 3d. Considering the population, the government and the territory of France, the idea of distressing her, or affecting her councils by cutting off her trade with America, was quite chimerical and absurd. But 3d, the experiment was abandoned, and the whole plan of retaliation is almost entirely retracted in a few months. By our (the British) adoption of the system of coercion, by which we permitted French sailors and French vessels, to carry on that trade from which we had excluded the neutral; upon the sole ground of the necessity of cutting off all trade, directly or indirectly, with the French empire. Accordingly, in April 1809, when licence system was fully made, we openly rescinded our orders of Nov. 1807, and substituted in place thereof, a general blockade of the greater part of Europe, which we enforced rigorously against all neutrals, but distinguished with lenity, those of the enemy, whose distress was its only pretext, and with whom we carried on no trade, or direct trade under the cover of licences. The absurdity of this conduct, in a commercial point of view, and its disregard towards the neutral, do not require any exposition."

Thus we see the famous fact beyond controversy, that the British Orders in Council, were not only directed against France, but in retaliation against American commerce; and that at the very time our vessels, laden with the provisions of our own soil, and bound to the inhospitable coast, were captured and condemned by England, she was herself supplying France, with the very articles captured from us, because they were destined to France. Let us, my countrymen, rest and pause on these facts. Can the human mind conceive more enormous national turpitude, more audacious and imprudent abuse of power, and more base treachery, than the capture and condemnation of our vessels under these circumstances? Does not this conduct of a nation, speaking the same language with ourselves, professing the same common blood, professing the same religion, and worshipping the same adorable God, authorize us to believe, that the head of that nation is animated with rancorous and malignant hatred towards America, and a vindictive enmity against our growing and extending commerce? I call upon British apologists; I deliver them to the trial, to produce a parallel to this flagrant enormity in the conduct of any other nations but Algiers and Tripoli.

AN AMERICAN.

OGDENSBURG, Feb. 10.

WAR EVENTS.

On the 4th inst. a woman started from the opposite shore a short distance below Prescott, she was followed by 8 or 10 Indians and a few British soldiers who fired several shots at her—2 of our soldiers were dispatched to drive them off the ice—after killing one Indian the enemy retreated. The woman escaped unhurt—she proved to be one of Mr. Warren who belongs to this place, her courage and presence of mind in effecting her escape were truly remarkable. Early on the morning of the 6th inst. a party of British crossed the St. Lawrence near Morris-town, and took two men prisoners, carried them to Brockville and confined them in jail. In consequence of the intimation of the British on our shore, Capt. Benjamin Forsyth, on the 6th inst. about 2 P. M. left this place with a party of his company and a party of volunteers (amongst whom were Lieut. Col. Benedict for the purpose of leaving the prisoners and chastising the enemy for this insolence. The party marched a short distance up the river to Morris-town, by one o'clock, A. M. where they landed a few minutes, and then marched over the river, (about 1 mile wide) on the ice. At 3 P. M. the British position was surprised, 52 prisoners were taken, and 15 stand of arms captured with Gen. Hull at Detroit; also several bags of musket ball cartridges, all of which he brought safe to this place, about 3 o'clock the same morning, his party having performed a march thro' the snow of about 28 miles.

Among the prisoners were one major, three captains, three lieutenants and one surgeon's mate. This affords the highest honor on Capt. Forsyth and the officers and men under him, we cannot learn that a single article of private property was taken, or any of the prisoners ill treated. The following is a more particular account of the transaction:

Mr. SUTTON.

I deem it my duty to make the following communication to you, having been an eye witness to the whole.

On the 6th inst. Capt. Forsyth, commanding officer on this station, received information that several men who had deserted from the opposite shore, had been taken on shore by a party of the British at Morris-town, and confined in the jail at Brockville—in consequence of which and under an expectation of finding considerable military stores at that place; Capt. Forsyth lost no time in preparing to retake the prisoners, and capture the military stores at Brockville. In the evening, he detached a force of two hundred men from the militia and U. S. State riflemen, and at 9 o'clock moved forward for Morris-town, opposite Brockville, in perfect order; at Morris-town the captain made a division of his little party, put the new levies and militia under the command of Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Benedict, (who volunteered as a private in the expedition), and took the command himself of the riflemen, who formed the first division, and immediately moved forward under the direction of three able guides, for the Canada shore; when he approached the shore, he detached two flanking companies under the command of Lieutenants Wells and Johnson, to proceed to the shore above and below the town, to secure the passes, and prevent the enemy from passing up or down the river and giving information.

Lieutenants Wells and Johnson effected their object faithfully and without discovery—Captain Forsyth and Col. Benedict then moved forward with the main force, and as soon as the centres on the shore commenced their fire upon them, instead of returning the fire, rushed forward thro' the main street to the jail, which was immediately carried, the prisoners liberated and the magazine secured.

The troops at Brockville were completely surprised. One major, three captains, three lieutenants, one surgeon's mate and forty-two privates, together with their arms, and 120 rifles and muskets that were taken with Gen. Hull, and several cases of powder and fixed ammunition, were secured and brought off. Perfect order was observed by the officers and men, and every man did his duty, and was anxious to respect private property—never did officers exert themselves more than ours to prevent private injury, and we are happy to inform our friends, that through their influence not the least injury was done to any individual, and although severe fire was commenced from the windows of the houses, as our troops were advancing to the jail, yet none of our men were killed, and but 1 wounded. The expedition was effected with the utmost alacrity, and Captain Forsyth deserves the highest praise for his bravery and firmness in the action, and for his humanity to the enemy. By this exploit the enemy are taught, that although they employ savages, and seduce and torture our prisoners, yet that Yankees are influenced by a higher code of honor. Our troops returned early to Ogdenburgh the same morning. The prisoners have been treated with the utmost kindness. While our national honor has suffered at the weakness, from the misconduct of some officers, the citizens of this country feel very grateful, that from the conduct of our officers and troops, national character has not suffered at this point, and our rights have been ably protected and defended.

On the night of the 7th inst. a party of 45 Indians, headed by Duncan Fraser, a British officer, crossed over to our shore from Prescott about a mile and a half above this village, for the purpose of capturing a picket guard of 8 privates and a corporal, belonging to Capt. Forsyth's company. The enemy succeeded in taking one man who was on post, and then attacked the guard, but were repulsed by the steady bravery, aided by the advantage of position of those who composed it. In consequence of the above reconnaissance from the enemy, 15 or 20 volunteers crossed over to their shore, on Monday evening last, and took a British lieutenant and two subjects, together with 15 or 20 stand of arms. The 15 men who were taken on the 6th inst. were exchanged for a British soldier taken at Brockville on the 7th. Last evening two of our battalions parties (one mounted) met the party on foot, and, understanding the answer, fired, and wounded one of the enemy (of the rifle company) in his leg—killed one horse and badly wounded another.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 15.

SEVENTY FOUR.

The Report of the Committee, that it is inexpedient at this time to build a seventy four gun ship, was assigned for consideration to-morrow, at 10 A. M.

The report of the committee against building a 74 gun ship, was taken up in the Senate on Wednesday last, and the debate protracted till Saturday, when the question of accepting the Report was taken and lost; Ayes 16, Nays 19. A bill was then ordered.

Thursday, Feb. 16.

The Report of the Committee relative to the building a 74 gun ship, was debated throughout the day. The federalists, strange as it may appear, were in the majority to the test, oppose the augmentation of our Navy! Who would have thought it? Their speeches on this occasion, were dull and insignificant beyond all comparison. Did the victory obtained over his majesty's frigate *Jana* operate as a damper upon their minds? The truth is, certain leading federalists have found out by experience, that our Naval commanders, and our Naval tactics are vastly superior to the British, and they also know that the British must be humbled when they oppose a force that is not greatly superior to an American frigate—consequently when the country calls for an increase of the Navy, they find up both hands against it. On paper and in words, they are indeed its greatest advocates; but when called upon to do something in earnest—something that will secure the vessel and the crew a going, then they run out and become decided opposers!!! This is the consistency of modern federalism. We are glad that our Navy Officers know how to estimate their professions.

Boston Patriot.

It is said that Capt. Byron, of the Belvidere, acted with the greatest humanity towards the vanquished *Southcomb*, and other Americans—for this he is entitled to our respect—but in doing justice to an individual, we cannot forbear remarking that he forms an exception to the general policy of British naval commanders. Acts of meanness, which would disgrace the foot pad have been practiced on our captured seamen. The treatment experienced by the officers and crew of the *Belvidere*, Capt. Chace, is sufficient to show their treatment of good-will, decency and humanity. Not contented with capturing the vessel, the crew cravats were taken from around the necks of the Americans.

We cheerfully give insertion to the following letters, which were obligingly communicated to us. We do not wonder at the expression of regret which the death of Capt. Southcomb elicited from Capt. Byron. No one could see him in his then situation without feeling an interest for his welfare. But, alas! he was doomed to expire in the midst of enemies—in whose breasts, however, his fortitude and courage had kindled a sympathy for his misfortunes. He was in the 26th year of his age, and must long be respected and regretted for his able and manly defence against so great a superiority of force as was opposed to him. He was buried at Norfolk, on the 16th inst, with military honors.

[Whig.]

THE BRAVE ARE ALWAYS GENEROUS.

We have been politely favored with copies for publication of the following letter, relating to the brave but unfortunate *Southcomb*.—*Nat. Int.*

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

February 16, 1813.

SIR—At the solicitation of Capt. Southcomb's friends I sent a flag down to the *Belvidere* to bring him and

his two wounded men up to Norfolk, where their situation could be rendered more comfortable. Inclosed you will receive a copy of Captain Byron's note to Capt. Gould on the subject, as also copies of my letter to Capt. Byron and his answer. The *Cartel* returned last evening with the body of Capt. Southcomb; he was wounded in five places gallantly defending his vessel against a number of armed boats. While such instances of bravery cannot but inspire the enemy with respect for the American character, I trust this instance among many others of the humanity and generosity of Capt. Byron will not be forgotten by our countrymen.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

CHS. STEWART.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

11th February, 1813.

SIR—I am glad in being able to get the little box of China for Mrs. Gould—rest assured in every attention being paid to the unfortunate Capt. John Southcomb and his two wounded men—whatever vessel comes for them shall be treated with due respect, for which I have the Senior Captain's authority.

I am your humble servant,

R. BYRON.

Captain Col.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION,

Norfolk Harbor, Feb. 13, 1813.

SIR—Capt. Gould has handed me a note you addressed to him of the 11th inst. in which you state the authority of the Senior Captain of his Britannic Majesty's squadron in Lynnhaven Bay, that Capt. Southcomb and his two wounded men will be delivered to my vessel, which may come for them. I send a flag down to you for the purpose of receiving these unfortunate men, and avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for your attention and humanity to the unfortunate.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEWART.

Senior Officer at Norfolk.

P. S. Doctor Ray goes with the flag to attend the wounded men, should there be any necessity.

Capt. Richard Byron, Commanding his Britannic Majesty's ship *Belvidere*.

Belvidere, Lynnhaven Anchorage.

Feb. 15, 1813.

SIR,

I received your letter of this morning by Doctor Ray. It is with extreme concern, I acquaint you, the unfortunate and gallant Captain John Southcomb expired this morning—it will be satisfactory to some degree to his widow to know, he had truly a religious sense of his situation, lately delirious, without the excess of pain, that might have been expected. Capt. Gould & his steward have charge of his effects; his body will be placed in the *Cartel*, so soon as the coffin can be prepared. The two wounded men, at their own request, went up in the former *Cartel*, which I am sorry to hear is on shore; I am extremely flattered with the part of your letter, thanking me for attentions and humanity to the unfortunate, which gives me the most perfect assurance of the generous feelings of Capt. Charles Stewart.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient serv't,

R. BYRON.

To Charles Stewart, Esq.,

Capt. of the U. S.

Frigate *Constitution*.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Board of Admiralty.

His Majesty's Bay of Chesapeake,

Feb. 20th, 1813.

My Lords,

I hasten to communicate to your Lordships intelligence of an action, which took place off the coast of Brazil, on the 20th ult. between his Majesty's sloop *JANA*, & the Yankee ship the *CONSTITUTION*, of 76 guns; which, though it has resulted in the accidental loss of his Majesty's sloop, will nevertheless evince to your Lordships, the wonderful valor with which his Majesty's seamen have maintained the untarnished glory of his Majesty's flag. His Majesty's sloop *Jana*, your Lordships will be pleased to call to your Lordships' recollection had been lately fitted out as a pleasure boat, for the purpose of conveying his Excellency the Governor General and his suite to Bombay. His Excellency the Governor General's baggage occupied the whole of the gun deck of his Majesty's sloop; and his Excellency's servants and retinue were so numerous as to render it difficult to manœuvre a single gun. In this situation, it appears, that on the 20th ult. a sail was descried from his Majesty's sloop, which at 2 P. M. was discovered to be a seventy six or under enemy's colours. The officers of his Majesty's sloop, burning with ardour to distinguish themselves and disdaining to avoid an engagement even with a force so greatly superior, immediately began to prepare for action, as well as their outnumbered state would permit; and, what will appear almost incredible to your Lordships, under all these disadvantages, they maintained the unequal contest, for more than three hours. Early in the action, his Majesty's sloop had the misfortune to lose all her masts and spars, occasioned not by the enemy's fire, but by their own defective state, being found after inspection to be old and moth eaten. What, however, was too late to be remedied, the magazines of shot were completely blocked up, by his Excellency the Governor General's baggage, so that after the first broadside, the gunners were compelled to use the *palanquin* and *applies* which had been put up among his Excellency's stores, instead of the proper balls. If this unavoidable necessity had not occurred, it cannot be doubted, that the enemy would have been completely beaten, as she had already shivered off, and would most probably not have been willing to renew the action. But at this unlucky moment, the officers of his Majesty's sloop discovered, in addition to their other misfortunes, that his Majesty's sloop *sprang a leak* and was filling fast, when a laudable sense of humanity urged them to save the lives of their sinking crew, by striking his Majesty's flag.

It would be impossible, my Lords, to speak in adequate terms, of the bravery and skill, of his Majesty's officers and men, of his Majesty's sloop *Jana*. The single circumstances of a sloop of inferior force, laboring under so many embarrassments, maintaining the conquest for so long a time, will prove to your Lordships, more than any thing I can say, the strong claim which these officers have to your Lordships' gracious attention. His Majesty's sloop *Jana* sunk 3 days after the action.

As a counterbalance to the above unpleasant

affair, I have now the honor to acquaint your Lordships that since my blockade of the Chesapeake, I have had the good fortune to fall in with, and capture, after a chase of some hours, an enemy's ship of TEN tons and upwards, laden with *shell-fish* from the River of York, bound to Baltimore, which I shall with all convenient speed dispatch for England. When arrived, I have to request that your Lordships will have the goodness to present the Cargo, in my name, to his Majesty's Loyal Aldermen of London.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordships most

Obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Sir JOHN B. WAR HEN,

Rear Admiral of the

Black, Blue & Red;

Vicegerent of Neptune, &c. &c.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

GENERAL HULL.

This officer arrived in this city a few days since on his way to Philadelphia to attend his trial. Since his arrival here, it is learnt that the trial is postponed until further orders, and the officers who were to have composed the court are ordered to their respective stations. General Hull intends, however, to proceed to Washington, as we are informed. We have not been able to learn the reasons for postponing the trial, but as it is a measure of the government, and as the general has evinced his desire for an investigation of his conduct, first by requesting it and afterwards by promptly proceeding to meet it, we hope that further reproach will not be heaped upon this veteran of the revolution, until the merits of his case are ascertained, which can be done whenever the government may please.

We regret to have seen reproachful insinuations cast upon Gen. Hull, in a distinguished paper at Washington, after a court was ordered for trial. These measures will not serve the cause of those who may be disposed to sacrifice him at the altar of public prejudice.

[Perhaps a little reflexion would present sufficient reasons for postponing the trial at the present moment; three brigadiers, ten colonels, & three lieutenant colonels, would be obliged to attend as members of the court, and from the number of witnesses to be examined, (we heard of 80 on the part of the public) it cannot be presumed that the trial could be closed in less than four months, the court being prohibited by law from sitting before nine in the morning or after three in the afternoon. Those four months it is presumed, ought to be occupied in other duties. It is undoubtedly a hard hip to an accused individual to have his trial suspended; but although this be true, it is but partially so; as the public in the present case have a higher claim to consideration, than any individual can; and the delay cannot very obviously prove detrimental to Gen. Hull. Gen. Washington put off the trial of Gen. St. Clair a whole year, under the impression that public opinion was so violently hostile to him, that justice might not be duly regarded under the influence of irritated passions. The conduct of the public prints with regard to Gen. Hull, has been more than commonly reserved and decorous; and we trust will continue to be so; indeed the contrast is very striking at this time, if we only look to certain prints pending the infamous prosecution of Gen. Wilkinson by the late Secretary of War.]

Aurora.

The scribblers of the British Gazette in Georgetown, Columbia, have published two or three columns of very ingenious argument to prove that Napoleon Bonaparte is dead; the only defect of which is that the said Napoleon arrived at Paris on the night of the 18th of Dec. last, having left his army in winter quarters near Wilna, in Russian Poland, preparatory to a march to St. Petersburg in the spring.

It would be of no sort of consequence to the people of this country, whether the emperor of the French were dead or alive, were it not that the myriads of Britain make it a matter of importance. Nor would the *Republicans* spend their thoughts upon such a topic, if they did not perceive that every great as well as petty wretch who is in heart a traitor to this land of freedom, and devoted to the English government of Britain, rejoices in the disasters of the French emperor, simply because they believe them to be beneficial to the enemy of America. When we see this daily taking place, we really cannot refrain from entertaining hopes that the fortunes of this Napoleon may not be crushed. We do not perceive why, to gratify the English and the Tories, and the rabble of refugees and rascals, we should join in denouncing the man, who, at least, does not spend his time in debauchery, like the Prince Regent, who is the enemy of our enemy, who is about to do the U. States justice, and from whose successes we have ought to lose. We have nothing to do with his war with Russia; but if that war with Russia is only nominally against her, and really against England who furnishes Russia with money to carry it on, why, at any rate, there is no *freedom* in wishing that Bonaparte may hang John Bull to his heart's content; And so far from desiring of believing him dead, we must sincerely hope that he may live long enough to make G. Britain feel that she is not to be tolerated in robbing the whole world for the purpose of pampering lords who insult that world she robs. To those of a contrary temper, we do not deny the right of opinion; but we ask, what kind of Americans are they, who, knowing that the British have captured and despoiled *nine hundred and seventeen* of our merchantmen, without indemnity, in a period of peace, and impressed into slavery above *ten thousand* of our citizens, can nevertheless wish they may prosper?

Virginia Argus.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and acquaintances, and the visitors of Easton, generally, that he has taken and opened as a *PUBLIC HOTEL*, that new, elegant and commodious three-story Brick House, (the property of John Bennett, Esq.) at the corner of Washington and Court streets, where he hopes to deserve public favour.

He begs leave to inform the public that he possesses every convenience to render visitors comfortable. His rooms are elegant and convenient—his waiters are equal, perhaps, to any in the State—his liquors of the best quality—and from his situation, so near the Market, his table will be well supplied. His stables, built of brick, are very commodious.

The subscriber flatters himself that his house will be particularly agreeable to female visitors, and travelling parties, as they can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

THOMAS HENRIX.

January 12—m

BOSTON, Feb. 26.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to Capt. BARNARD, of the Norfolk Packet, and several merchants of this town, for Liverpool papers to Jan. 18, and London papers to Jan. 11, inclusive, from which we have extracted the interesting Foreign Intelligence with which our columns are crowded.

Bonaparte has appeared several times in public.

The British have suspended the license trade with France.

It is said Lord Wellington is to visit England to personally communicate his opinion of affairs in Spain.

The markets in England for colonial produce, manufactured articles, &c. had much improved in consequence of the turn of military affairs in Russia.

Subscriptions are opened in many towns in England, for the relief of suffering Russians.

The British Ministry contemplate opening the trade of the East Indies to English out ports.

The Royal Oak 74, Egmont 74, Theseus 74, Belona 74, Niemen 38, Rorolonaire 44, Detresse 36, and Mutine 18 sailed to cruise off the Western Islands.

Another account says they sailed with armed orders. A few days before their departure they were said to be destined to America.

The Africa, 64 from Halifax, arrived at Cork, Ireland, Dec. 24. Admiral Sawyer and Capt. Daerens passengers.

Accounts of the capture of the Macedonian has reached England, and caused much speculation and irritation.

Lords Castlereagh stated Dec. 21, in Parliament, that the captures sustained by American cruizers were comparatively few.

Mr. Col. Patterson is appointed Lt. Gov. of Canada.

The Marquis of Sligo has been convicted in England of cutting some sea men from His Majesty's service, & sentenced to a fine of \$3000, & four months imprisonment.

Riots continue at Nottingham.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool.

The London Courier says, respecting American frigates, "that it should be considered no disgrace for the largest British frigate to shun an engagement with these dangerous non-descripts."

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Cushman and Smith, dated Liverpool, January 9.

An order of Council has been issued declaring the Chesapeake and Delaware in a state of blockade. Government continues to refuse licenses for the general importation of American produce in neutrals, as also to renew those granted American vessels, or to issue new ones.

An American ship has been sent into Plymouth which left N. York on the 12th Dec.

A Flag of Truce has sailed from Falmouth for America, it is said, with important despatches.

London, Jan. 7.

Spain.—Another change in the government of Spain is mentioned. The Cardinal de Bourbon is to be sole Regent. Argeles is to be Minister of Finance.

London, Jan. 11.

The Capt. of a vessel from the east, which he left on Thursday last, says that he left that port in a hurry.

"That the Russians had put a considerable force between the Poles and the territories; and after several sanguinary engagements, the greater part of the men had been compelled to lay down their arms, and surrender themselves as prisoners of war. The General Officers, it was believed, were liberated on their parole, not to serve during the war."

The advanced guard of the Russian army had entered the Duchy of Warsaw and rendered the concentrating of the remaining troops necessary. To oppose them a further levy had been ordered."

The studied silence arrival of French Generals and Aid de Camps at Paris, have induced us for some days past to express our belief that some great disaster had befallen the French Army.

January 2.

Government is reported to be in possession of information, that Bonaparte has ordered 250 thousand men to be raised, and to be put in motion, preparatory to the opening of the ensuing campaign. It is likewise stated, that it was reported in the Government offices at Paris, that a negotiation was pending with Russia; but this report, it was supposed, was propagated merely to forward the views of the French Government, and to facilitate the raising of the new Conscripts.—(Packet.)

January 6.

According to the accounts delivered into the War Office at St. Peter-burg, from the correct details of the native Commanders, the Russians have captured from the French, in the present campaign, 128,000 men, 100 Officers, among whom are 25 Generals, & 600 pieces of cannon.

January 7.

Paris Papers to the 3d instant reached town at an early hour this morning. Lord Walsley, we are now told, is at Vienna, and that Austria and France are inseparable. It Lord Walsley has left Vienna he is probably to be succeeded by another negotiator on the part of C. Britain and Russia.

The agreement that troops are marching to relieve the French armies in Spain, is repeated in these Papers. It is emphatically declared that, "Far from evacuating Spain, fresh troops are marching thither."

Spain belongs to the French dynasty. No human effort can prevent it.

The *Moniteur* states that Bonaparte has just given orders for 20,000 men, 6,000 horses, 600 waggons, and ten million francs, in money, to be sent to his armies in Spain.

It is now stated that the Licences for trading to France are to be continued under certain very strict regulations. It is also reported, that a number of new licences have been issued by Bonaparte which contain no clause requiring the export of certain quantities of French produce.

January 2.

Two frigates in the Texel, having on board a quantity of small arms and other stores, supposed for America, are only waiting for a fair opportunity to slip out.

January 3.

Naval Engagement.—On the 18th ult. the *Albion* sloop of war, of 18 guns fell in with a French frigate of the largest class, said to be laden with stores, from Havre, bound to America, and with the *Breder* and *Helicon* gun brig, in sight, chased her two days. On the 20th, off the Lizard, the *Albion* came up with the enemy in the most gallant style, and continued the chase till the evening. In the mean time, the little *Landral* schooner also joined, and having advantage in her sailing kept up a well directed fire on her stern and quarter with surprising effect, until she was disabled, and obliged to fall astern.

Night coming on, the enemy escaped. Report says, that the *Albion* had met with great loss in killed and wounded; of the former, the First Lieutenant and five men, and from 12 to 15 wounded. The *Fortune* frigate was spoke with on the following day, and is gone after her.

The *Canterbury*, 74, Sybille frigate, and Indian sloop of war, are to join Admiral Warren. The two former have sailed from England.

Ship *Hawker*, 112 days from Honduras, arrived at Greenock, Jan. 2—15 of the crew died in consequence of the deplorable condition they had been reduced to. She was one of the *Prolet's* convoy.

Cork Dec. 19.—Sailed, the *Cherub* sloop of war, 20 guns, with a small fleet for the Brazil. [One of the convoy is mentioned as being the *Volunteer*, no doubt the same ship captured by the *Chesapeake* frigate, & the *Cherub* was probably the sloop of war sent in chase of.]

Plymouth, Dec. 21.—Came in, an American schooner, with colonial produce, bound from New York to Bordeaux, very valuable, prize to the Rhine, 44.

Jan. 9.—Came in, the American ship, *Vengeance*, Dow, of 10 guns and 40 men from New York for Bordeaux, taken by the *Phoebe*, 36, which has also taken an American privateer of 14 guns and 60 men, not armed. The *Hermes* sloop has taken a number of Americans.

The *Speedy* Packet, from Jamaica, with 40,000 dollars has arrived in England.

January 9.

Paris papers have arrived to the 5th inst. and still we are without a single word of intelligence from the French army. Though left in that dreadful state described in the Bulletin of the 3d December, Bonaparte has not thought proper to communicate to his friends and relatives of the troops the slightest information.

We understand that the Austrian Messengers, charged with dispatches of great importance from Vienna, arrived in town within these few days. He came to this country from the Rhine, and will set out to morrow on his return.

There is some reason to suppose that a mission is connected with overtures for a European peace.

NEW YORK, March 1.

Latest from England.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the ship *Fingal*, in 48 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed the 13th of January.

By this arrival the Editors of the *Mercury* and *Advertiser* have received a file of London papers to the 11th of January, and Lloyd's Lists to the 6th inclusive.

In these papers we find the account of the capture of the Macedonian frigate and sloop of war *Prolet*.

It was also stated in our papers, that the emperor Napoleon was in Paris, and that the general officers had been compelled to surrender to the Russians in the neighborhood of Wilna.

Our papers also state that 19 sail of the line, several large frigates, and five bomb vessels, are instantly to proceed to the coast of America, to join the enemy's squadron now on our coast.

The cartel ship *Pennsylvania*, was to sail immediately for Philadelphia from Liverpool.

The cartel ship *Minerva*, Williams, had arrived at Liverpool, and was to sail for N. York on the 20th of January.

The *Fingal* has brought dispatches for government, and nearly 4000 letters.

Paris, Jan.

The season has suddenly changed, and the thermometer, from 23 degrees, has sunk to 0. This occasioned severe frost. It is to this circumstance in part, that the physicians attribute the unfavorable turn which took place in the disorder of gen. Ebbe, an officer of prime merit, who had died, regretted by the army.

General Leclerc has arrived at Paris.

Jan. 2.—His majesty the emperor went this day at 2 o'clock to examine the works of the new Exchange.

Jan. 4.—His majesty the emperor this morning at 9 o'clock, held a council of administration of the interior, which continued till 11. At 1 he held another. On Saturday his majesty visited the principal public works in this city. He was attended only by the marshal of the palace.

London, Jan. 11.

A report has reached this country from the opposite coast that the remains of the French army had surrendered by capitulation to the Russian generals. Withenstein and Tchitchagoff. They had been completely hemmed in on all sides, by their active and vigilant enemy, that they had no alternative left. Their supplies were totally exhausted and their officers of all ranks had, for several days prior to their surrender, deserted from them by dozens at a time. It is added, however, that the officers who remained in charge of the troops, had the address to procure better terms for themselves than those which were granted for Devout and Ney.

An American ship has been sent into Plymouth which left N. York on the 12th Dec. The election for President was not then closed.

A squadron, consisting of 19 sail of the line, several large frigates (races) and five bomb vessels will instantly proceed to the coast of America, to bombard some of the principal ports. The division of this formidable expedition which is fitting out at Plymouth, consists among others, of the *Tyger*, *Queen*, and *Abercrombie* men of war, and they will take on board the fine battalion of marines, commanded by Major Williams, and recently on service with Sir Home Popham.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Winchester, now a prisoner of war, to the Secretary of War.

Malden, Jan. 23d, 1813.

SIR,

A detachment from the left wing of the North Western Army, under my command, at French Town, on the River Raisin, was attacked on the 22d inst. by a force greatly superior in number; aided by several pieces of artillery. The action commenced at the dawn of day; the picket guards were driven in; and a heavy fire opened on the whole line, by which a part thereof was thrown into disorder; and, being ordered to retire a small distance, in order to form on more advantageous ground, I found the enemy doubling our left flank with force and rapidity.

A destructive fire was sustained for some time; at length borne down by numbers, the few of us that remained with the party retired from the lines submitted. The remainder of our force, in number about five hundred, continued to defend themselves with great gallantry in an unequal contest against small arms and artillery, until I was compelled to surrender to that part of the field occupied by the enemy.

At this latter place, I understood that our troops were defending themselves in a state of desperation; and was informed by the commanding officer of the enemy, that he would afford them an opportunity of surrendering themselves prisoners of war; to which I assented. I was the more ready to do so, as the surrender from being secured, that we could quickly the buildings adjacent would be immediately set on fire and that more specimens would be taken for the conduct of the survivors, who were then assembled in great numbers.

In this critical situation, being desirous to preserve the lives of a number of our brave fellows, who still held out, I sent a flag of truce, and agreed with the commanding officer of the enemy, that they should be surrendered prisoners of war, on condition of being protected from the savages, allowed to retain their private property, and having their side arms returned to them. It is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty the loss we have sustained in this action, from the impracticability of knowing the number who have made their escape.

Thirty five officers & about four hundred and eighty seven men commissioned officers and privates are prisoners of war. A list of the names of the officers is herewith enclosed to you. Our loss in killed is considerable.

However unfortunate may seem the affair of yesterday, I am flattered by a belief, that no material error is chargeable upon myself, and that still less censure is deserved by the troops I had the honor of commanding.

With the exception of that portion of our force which was thrown into disorder, no troops have ever behaved with more determined intrepidity.

I have the honor to be, With high respect, Your obedient servant, JAMES WINCHESTER.

Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Hon. Secretary at War.

A list of the officers taken at French Town.

Jan. 22d 1813.

James Winchester, Brig. Gen.

William Lewis, Lieut. Col.

James Overton, jun. Aid de Camp.

George Madison, Major.

James Garrison, Inspecter.

John M. Call, Adj.

Hollen Keen, Q. Master.

John Todd, Surgeon.

CAPTAINS.

Richd. Hightower, John Hamilton,

Edward Ballard, Saml. L. Williams,

Colman Chester, Uriah Sabrier,

Henry James, Richd. Bledsoe,

Joseph Kelly.

LIEUTENANTS.

Caleb Hilder, Ashton Ganard,

Bryan Role, Wm Moore,

Mm. M. Mc Guire, John Higgins,

ENSIGNS.

Lyndon Comstock, James Mundy,

Wm O Butler, Jas. Haron,

Thos. Chin, Wm Nash,

Jos. Harrow, Jos. Mooring,

J. Wm. W. Nash, Wm. Fleet,

John Butts, Geo. Cardwell,

Total 35 prisoners at Malden.

The Indians have still a few prisoners in their possession, which I have reason to hope will be given up to Col. Proctor at Sandwich, JAS. WINCHESTER.

Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Copies of letters from Capt. Evans commanding the Frigate *Chesapeake* to the Sec'y of the Navy.

U. S. Frigate, *Chesapeake*, at Sea, Jan. 12, 1813.

SIR,

You will receive this by the British ship, *Volunteer*, which we captured this morning, on her passage to the Brazil. She is one of a large convoy that sailed from Cork on the 19th ult. for the West Indies and South America; she parted with the West India convoy on the 3d inst. off Madeira, and on the 7th she parted with the *Cherub* Sloop, having under her convoy eleven ships bound to South America and the Pacific Ocean.

The ship has on board sail & dry goods, & I have ordered her to the U. S. under charge of Midshipman Yarnall, who, from his merit, I beg leave to recommend to your attention.

On the 1st inst. while I was dispatching the American brig *Julia*, by which vessel I had the honor of addressing you, we were chased by two ships. As I am anxious to dispatch the *Volunteer*, to proceed to the Eastward in quest of the convoy, I beg to refer you for further particulars to an extract from my journal on the day.

At half past 3 P. M. discovered a sail bearing E. S. E.—made all sail in chase—at 5 came up with the chase—sent a boat on board with Lieut. Page and found her to be the American brig *Julia*, of Boston, from Lisbon, bound to Boston. On examination, Lt. Page discovered she had two British licences—brought the capt on board. At half past eight, the capt. of the brig on board.

At 9 the boat returned, leaving Lt. Page on board the brig, with directions to keep near us all night, as I had determined to send a midshipman in her to Boston with the licences and her papers. Wore to the Southward and Eastward—at half past 7 A. M. wore ship to the northward and westward, and have today sent for the captain of the brig. At half past 9, two ships were discovered in chase of us, bearing W. S. W. A sail past 9 discovered them to be ships of war—sent Mr. Budge and the capt. on board the brig to proceed to Boston. On the boat's return with Lt. Page, she was found to be the American brig *Julia*, of Boston, from Lisbon, bound to Boston. On examination, Lt. Page discovered she had two British licences—brought the capt on board. At half past eight, the capt. of the brig on board.

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Jared Shattuck.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Jared Shattuck out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty three thousand eight hundred and sixty four dollars and fifty five cents, being the amount decreed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, by the supreme court of the United States, to the said Jared Shattuck, for his damages, in an amicable suit against Lieutenant Malley, master of the United States schooner Experiment, whose appearance was entered and defence conducted by the attorney of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of instructions given to him from the executive of the United States, in the capture by said Malley of the ship Mercator, in the year eighteen hundred; and also the interest at six per cent on the sum of twenty five thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and forty four cents, from the third day of march, one thousand eight hundred and six.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 3, 1813. JAMES MADISON.

Approved.

FROM THE SCROB.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

Extract from the New York Commercial Advertiser, published during the late embargo.

"Massachusetts is as terrible to the Americans now as she was to the British in 1778."

The author of the libel on the patriotic portion of the people of Massachusetts, from which the above is an extract, proves, by the manner in which he makes use of the term Americans, that he himself is an Englishman—a soul perfectly congenial, no doubt, with the editor of the first above mentioned paper, and with what an ill grace a smile of our naval victories must sit on his countenance. I would recommend a general meeting of forty editors, such as those of the Gazette, the Repository, the Evening Post, Boston Gazette, Repository, and Palladium U. S. Gazette, & others equally subservient to the views of the enemy, on the 4th of June next, for the purpose of addressing a letter of condolence to the butcher-knives on the subject of her late disasters on the ocean.

FEOLIC.

The birth day of George the Third.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 5th of April next.

A Tract of LAND situated in Dorchester county, on the main road from Vienna to Chatham, containing three hundred acres of valuable land, and well timbered with white oak, for ship building. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the balance in two equal annual instalments, and possession given the first of January, 1814. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, on his compliance with the terms of sale.

THOMAS DUFFIN.

EDWARD N. HAMLETON.

Feb. 23—6

MERINO SHEEP.

The subscriber offers for sale Merino Lambs of the purest strain, at the following prices:

Full blood Ram Lambs at \$50

3-4 do. do. 13

1-2 do. do. 6

Persons wishing to purchase must make application on or before the first of April, and the lambs must be taken away by the 10th of July.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Feb. 23—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the time of receiving subscriptions for Stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, allotted to the 30th inst., is put off until Tuesday, 16th of March next.

RICH. GOLDSBOROUGH,

RICH. HAYWARD,

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Cambridge, Feb. 16—5

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,
WHOLESALE TEA DEALER AND GROCER.

No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.
Respectfully informs his friends and the inhabitants of Easton and the Eastern Shore generally, that he has now on hand a large and well-selected assortment of Teas, Wines and Liquors, and Groceries generally—all of which will be sold in their pure state, and at small advances for cash or acceptances in town at short dates.

W. N. Jr. is happy to have in his power to say, that he can now sell choice Cognac Brandy at much less price than heretofore; and has a large supply of fine rectified old Rye Whiskey, fit for present use.

Orders from merchants particularly attended to. Also, private families and keepers of public houses attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and their goods packed up securely, and sent on board the vessels clear of expense—and all goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found on trial as represented.

March 2—7*

IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of John Black, made and reported by James Salsbery, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 25th day of April, 1813; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star, at least once in each of three successive weeks, before the 25th day of March, 1813.

The report states the amount of the sale to be \$6356 83.

The creditors are notified to bring in their claims, with the vouchers, before the said 25th day of April.

True copy Test—

NICH'S BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

March 3—3

BANK STOCK

A few shares of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland is wanted. Enquire at this office.

March 2—3

LAW SCHOOL.

A course of Law Lectures will commence (at Mr. Henrich's Hotel) in Easton to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock, delivered by FARRINGTON BUNAS, Esq. founded on English precedents and the Laws of the State. Gentlemen are invited to attend, and those who wish to become members of said School will each be admitted three evenings each week for the first month \$2 50 a month.

March 2—34

FOR SALE.

250 bags of Coffee, some of which is first quality.
50 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
10 hds. good retailing Molasses,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
4 hds. W. I. Rum.

With a General Assortment of GROCERIES.

Apply to

J. & A. LEVERING,

No. 25, Chesapeake, Baltimore.

Who inform their country friends and others, that they sell GRAIN on commission.

Feb. 16—10

The Editors of the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and Star at Easton, will insert the above eight or ten times, and forward their account to the Editors of the Patriot for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Continues to do Commission Business, as usual, in Baltimore. He begs a share of patronage from the citizens of the Eastern Shore, and the public in general—and returns his sincere thanks to those of his friends that honoured him with favours through the late season; and he flatters himself, from his attention to promote their interests, he shall merit a continuation of the same. He has also opened an elegant Boarding House, for the accommodation of those that please to favour him with their company, at No. 7, South street, very handy both to the wharves and Baltimore street.

MARMADUKE TILDEN.

Baltimore, Feb. 16—6

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
February 23, 1813.

Alien enemies residing or being within forty miles of tide water, are required forthwith to apply to the Marshals of the States or Territories in which they respectively are, for passports to retire to such places beyond that distance from tide water as may be designated by the marshals. This regulation, however, is not to be put in force without special notice against such alien enemies not engaged in commerce as were settled previously to the declaration of war in the present war, or are there pursuing some regular and lawful occupation unconnected with commerce, and who obtain, monthly, from the marshals of the district in which they reside, permission to remain where they are.

Printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

March 2—3

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON CITY,
12th February, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

All regimental officers and soldiers on furlough, and belonging to the several corps of the army on or near the Niagara river, are hereby directed to join their respective corps immediately.

By order of the Secretary of War,
T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

Printers authorized to publish the laws of the Union, are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

Feb. 23—3

CASH.

Will be given for a good Coat, either male or female, that is honest and sober—and for an Ostler and Carriage-Driver, of the same character. Also for a good Scampstress. Apply to the Editor of the Star.

Feb. 23—3

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
HIS FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, November 3—m

THE SUB CRIBER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF
STATIONABLE GOODS.

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

J. E. RINGGOLD.

Oct. 27—m

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

A man that can teach well recommended to take charge of a School in a healthy part of the county, will receive a liberal salary by immediate application to

HUGH AULD, or

JAMES DAWSON.

Feb. 23—5

FANCY CHAIR MAKER.

EASTON
The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Thomas Cooper, on Washington street, in Easton, where he has, and expects to keep on hand, a handsome assortment of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTED CHAIRS.

Also to carry on the Turning Business in its various branches. He solicits a continuance of the public patronage—as he flatters himself, from near seven years instruction in one of the best shops in Baltimore, that he can finish work as well, and on as reasonable terms as it can be had in Baltimore, and therefore hopes to prevent the necessity of sending to Baltimore, or applying to a Firm in opposition that is unacquainted with the business.

BENJAMIN BLACKISTON.

Feb. 2—6

N. B. I expect to attend strictly to my business myself, as I am not engaged in selling Drugs or Cabinet Furniture, nor tanning Hides.

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS.
(Renewable.)

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN N. G. EMORY.

Feb. 2—m

A LAD.

Of about sixteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the STAR OFFICE.

Dec. 29—

WRITING PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

For sale at the Star Office.

The Celebrated Running Horse.

R. A. T.

Will stand this season for mares at Easton, Wye Mill and Centerville, he will commence his season on Monday, the 22d day of March, at Easton, where he will remain until Friday, from thence to Wye Mill, on Monday he will be at Centerville; he will leave Centerville on Friday the same day back to Easton, and alternately at each of the above named places until the 22d of June. Rat's blood and performances, will be published as soon as it comes to hand; he is so well known to gentlemen of the turf, they cannot have any doubt but what he stands as high as any horse in America. Rat will stand at twelve dollars the season and twenty five cents to the groom, paid by the 22d day of June, ten dollars will discharge the debt.

DANIEL SULLIVANE.

March 2—5

OSCAR.

The property of Colonel John Taylor, of Washington.

Will cover mares the ensuing season at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of \$12 50.

Oscar is only twelve years old next spring—His astonishing performances and excellent blood are well known on the western shore, but for the information of gentlemen on this shore, I will present some of his performances, and his pedigree—he will be every Tuesday at Easton, and every Thursday at the Head of Wye, at Mr. Joseph George's. I will take in mares and their foals at one dollar per week, of which the greatest care shall be taken, and grain furnished, if required, at the market price, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents. The money must be paid at the time of covering, or before the mares are taken away.

Oscar covered last spring near Washington, at \$20 the season—The season will commence the 22th of March, and end the 20th June following. Oscar's stock are remarkable for their great substance and fine shapes.

JAMES NABB.

Talbot county, Maryland, Feb. 16—m

PEDIGREE.

Oscar and his performances are so well known throughout the State of Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to describe him or enumerate them, but for the information of those who are unacquainted with his numerous powers, some of his races will be noted. He is now rising 12 years old, 15 hands and 3 inches high, a beautiful bright bay, or grey horse and sinew, and his blood superior to any horse bred in America, as will appear by the following pedigree:

He was got by the English horse Gabriel (sire of Post Boy and Hartington) his dam was sired by Old Medley; grand dam Col. Taylor's Penelope; by Old York; great grand dam by Kante; great great grand dam by Old Gift.

Gabriel (sired by Lord Osborn) was got by Donalton his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab mare (the dam of Chalk Stone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet, and other good runners) her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the little Hardy mare.

Medley was got by Gimerack (Cripple, Gadolphin Arabian) his dam was Aminda (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle) by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus; great grand dam Midge, by Bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Bertie's Children; great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the Three Blues.

Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.

It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in the country, than any other Sire that has been brought into it; & to this day with gentlemen of the turf, blood is so desirable, that a portion of it, however distant, is always to be got for.

Gabriel was a capital runner in England; in three weeks won 15 races, out of which number 4 were King's places, proving himself a good horse for long and short distances, as well as for high and low weights.

It is also to be observed that Oscar is not himself a chance horse, his dam having produced but 4 foals, 3 of which have been good runners, and the 4th a promising colt.

PERFORMANCES.

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1804, at 4 years old, Oscar won with ease, the 3 M. H. The next week after, over the Washington course, he won the City and Town purse, 2 mile heats, beating Col. Taylor's Champion, &c. Spread Eagle; Mr. Lathrop's Napoleon by Punch, a capital horse, a bay gelding of Dr. Edelin's and others.

On the 22d of Oct. 1805, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Annapolis, 4 mile heats, beating Gen. Ridgely's Lavina, Mr. Duckett's Democrat, and Mr. Lloyd's Dolan.

That day week, he started for the Jockey Club purse at the City of Washington, and was second horse, being beat by the 4 mile of the Oak, beating Mr. Allen's famous horse, Sir Solomon. Dr. Edelin's celebrated mare Floretta, Col. Taylor's noted horse Top Gallant and several others.

The first heat of this race (the course measures a full mile) was run in 5 m. 2 s. the 2d heat in 8 m. 1 s. the last 2 miles was run in 3 m. 40 s. Oscar was not in condition.

In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Baltimore.

In the fall of 1805, Mr. Bond's horse First Consul challenged the continent, and was taken up by Oscar to run at Baltimore, on the 16th of Oct. the 4 mile heats, \$2,000 a side. Oscar won in great style, running the 1st heat in 7 m. 30 s. which speed has never been equalled, except by Flying Childers, who won the Beacon course at New Market in the same time.

Two weeks after, Oscar again beat Consul at 3 heats, at the City of Washington, for the Jockey Club purse, which was won by Dr. Edelin's Floretta, Oscar beat, 2d, beating besides Consul, Col. Taylor's Top Gallant, and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Spread Eagle.

The next fall, Oscar travelled to Lancaster, Penna. where he won the last day's purse with great ease, beating Mr. Bond's Soldier by Punch, and five others.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Left Hunting Ridge on the 24th ult. on a visit to Calver county, where they had been purchased six weeks before, & from whence they absconded about the 5th inst. under pretence of returning home, two negro men—George, 24 years of age, about 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, very black, straight and stout made. Fisky, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish cast, straight and slender made, about 5 feet high; clothing uncertain—And on the 13th October last, a negro man named Frederick, 24 or 25 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight make, a scar on his left cheek, a pug nose and prominent mouth. He was purchased in Charles county, in May last. One hundred dollars will be given to any one who will prove to conviction any free person harbouring or secreting any or all of them, and one hundred dollars for delivering either of them on the farm, or lodging them in Baltimore county goal.

BASIL B. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Feb. 2—6

N. B. I have lately understood that George went off from his former master and got across the bay to the State of Delaware, before he was apprehended.

E. B. C.

FOR SALE.

A Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, who is acquainted with farm work, and has acted as a waiter and ostler. Apply at this office.

Jan. 5—m

TO RENT.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to

JOHN KENNARD.

November 24—m

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, S.C.

On application of THOMAS HELSBY, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me in recess of Talbot county court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of "an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; the said Thomas Helsby having, on oath declared that he had no property, agreeably to the provisions of the said act, and having handed in a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, which is annexed to his said petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, under arrest upon an execution against the body of the said Thomas Helsby—I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas Helsby be discharged from confinement; and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Thomas Helsby appear before the county court, to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Saturday in next May term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit—And I do further order, that the said Thomas Helsby give them notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every two weeks for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next May term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1812.

LEML. FURNELL.

Feb. 9—con3m

INTALBOT COUNTY COURT.

November Term, 1812.

On application of John Hunt, of Talbot county, by petition in writing, to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Hunt has resided in the state of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application—it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Hunt, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday of May Term, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the first Saturday in May term, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Hunt should not be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid. Test.

J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk of T. C. C.

Feb. 13—4

INTALBOT COUNTY COURT.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of John Turner, of Talbot county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said John Turner having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application; and the said John Turner having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court, of Talbot county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Turner be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week, for three months successively, before the first Saturday in May term next, he give notice to his creditors, to appear before the said Court, at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Turner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. And I also order, that the said John Turner give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the Court House Door, of the county aforesaid, and at one Tavern in the Town of Easton, three months previous to the first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 5th day of November, 1812.

LEML. FURNELL.

February 23—3m

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway on Monday the 19th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. Matts is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender make, very black, long white fore teeth, a round peep eye, has the tick and cough, a small hoarseness in his voice, &c. & very artful; took with him a round blue jacket, woolen and linen trousers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of the County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him again.

AARON ANTHONY.

Talbot county, Md. Dec. 1—m

WAS COMMITTED.

To the goal of Hartford county, on Tuesday the 5th inst. a mulatto man named EOB, about forty-four years of age, five feet five and a half inches high, has a flat nose, large thick under lip, sullen countenance, is very square made, has several scars upon the back (he says) proceeds from whipping. He says that he belongs to Dr. William P. Matthews, near Ellicott's Lower Mills. The owner of said man is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees and all other expenses.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff of Hartford County, Maryland.

Belle Air, Jan. 5 (Feb. 9)—3

The Editors of the National Intelligencer and the Star, at Easton, will please copy the above and send their accounts to this office for payment.



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1813.

[No. 28.....696.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR.
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BRITISH MANIFESTO TO AMERICA. LONDON, Jan. 10. DECLARATION.

The earnest endeavors of the prince regent to preserve the relations of peace and amity with the U. States having unfortunately failed, his royal highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes and origin of the war in which the government of the U. States has compelled him to engage.

No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motive of aggression, has been, or can be with any color of reason, in this case, imputed to Great Britain; that her commercial interests were on this side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American gov. will not deny.

His Royal highness does not however mean to rest on the favorable presumption, to which he is entitled. He is prepared by an exposition of the circumstances, which have led to the present war, to show that G. B. has throughout acted towards the U. S. of America, with a spirit of forbearance and conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadvisable nature of those pretensions, which have at length unhappily involved the two countries in war.

(If the declaration enters into an historical account of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and other hostile measures of France towards neutrals; the retaliatory Orders in Council of G. Britain; the consequent Embargo, Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation Acts of the American Congress; and the different diplomatic representations and explanations which have taken place on those subject between Great Britain and America, the particulars of all which have been long before the public.)

The American Government, before they received intimation of the course adopted by the British Government, had in fact proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing Letters of Marque, notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the French Minister's letter of the 12th of March 1812, promulgating the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and intimating that the French Empire, under such and such extraordinary pretences, threatened to attack the United States, and were therefore binding upon all states. From the penalties of this decree, not only was the trade of its own conduct, but a law, the observance of which, it was also required to enforce upon G. Britain.

In a manifesto accompanying their declaration of hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the orders in council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such as were ever before alleged by the American Gov. to be grounds for war. As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American Congress at the same time passed a law, prohibiting all intercourse with G. B. of such a tenor, as deprived the Executive Government, according to the President's own construction of that act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendly intercourse between the two states, so far at least as concerned their commercial intercourse, until Congress should assemble.

The President of the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an armistice; not, however, on the admission that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition that G. Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away the cause of war now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her unqualified right of search to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural born subjects of his majesty; and this concession was required upon the mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the Legislature of the United States, to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a foreign state, for the enforcement of vital interests, no explanation was, or could be afforded by the agent who was charged with the execution, either as to the principles upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proper they should contain. This proposition having been subjected to a severe proposal was made, again offering an armistice, provided the British government would, security, abstain to renounce the exercise of this right in a treaty of peace. An immediate and formal abandonment of this exercise as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but his royal highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to declare what he would do, should the former overture had proceeded to him publicly.

The most offensive proposition was also received, being accompanied as the former had been, by other demands of most execrable nature, and especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the orders in council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with demands, excessive of all other objections, would have amounted to a complete surrender of the rights which those orders and blockades were founded. Had the American government been sincere in its avowed intention to restore the relations of peace, and to settle the subject of difference between Great Britain and the U. States, it would have been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their letters of marque, and manifested a disposition immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the two powers. But the conduct of the government of the U. S. by no means corresponded with such reasonable expectations. In order in council of the 24th June being officially communicated to America, the government of the United States saw nothing in the repeal of orders in council, which should be sufficient to restore peace, unless G. Britain was prepared in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of searching her own seamen, when found on board American merchant ships. The proposal of an armistice, and of a simultaneous repeal of the retaliatory measures on both sides, subsequently made by the commanding officer of his majesty's fleet on the American coast, were received

in the same hostile spirit by the government of the U. S. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon in the correspondence which passed on this occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities. Negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of this right; and also without any armistice being concluded; but Great Britain was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the legislative regulations of a foreign state, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right, which she has left to be essential to the support of her maritime power.

If America, by demanding this preliminary concession, intends to deny the validity of that right, in that denial Great Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by assenting to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat. If the American Government has devised, or conceives it can devise, regulations which may safely be accepted by G. Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration.

The British government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those which the two States might have to negotiate; it has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American government; it has never asserted any exclusive right, as the impression of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge as amounting equally to the Government of the U. S. with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant ships. But it cannot by assenting to such a basis in the first instance, either assume or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found to be attended with great difficulties; such difficulties as the British commissioners in 1806 expressly declared after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.

Whilst the proposition, transmitted thro' the British Admiral, was pending in America, another communication on the subject of an armistice was unofficially made to the British government in this country. The agent, from whom this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider, that he had any authority from his government to sign an armistice on the part of the government. It was obvious that any stipulation entered into in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British government, while the government of the United States would have been free to refuse or accept, according to the circumstances of the moment. This proposition was therefore necessarily rejected.

After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the Declaration of War by the U. States, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles, by which the conduct of G. Britain has been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

His royal highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal which has been duly notified, & is supported by an adequate force, merely on the ground of its extent, or because the ports, or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land. His royal highness can never admit that neutral trade with G. Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be denationalized. His royal highness can never admit that G. Britain can be deprived of its rights of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral. His royal highness can never admit that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, for the purpose of British seamen, when found on board, can be deemed a violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit that the taking of such seamen on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral state as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

There is no right more clearly established than that of a sovereign state to the allegiance of its subjects, more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is an original duty, which they can decline, and assume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey; it begins with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence. If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to errors, mistakes, and occasional abuse, when practised towards vessels of the U. States, the same circumstances make it a right, with the exercise of which in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense. But if to this practice of the U. States to harbor British seamen, be added their assumed right to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, & thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory, as within it, it is obvious that to abandon this ancient right of G. Britain, & to admit these several pretensions of the U. States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

Without entering minutely into the other topics, which have been brought forward by the government of the U. States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the declaration of the United States may have asserted, G. Britain never did demand, that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or modify, in concert with the U. States, the system, by which a commercial intercourse with the enemy had been allowed under the protection of licenses; provided the U. States would act towards her, and towards France, with real impartiality. The government of America, if the differences between States are not insurmountable, has as little right to notice the ally of the Chesapeake. The aggression, in this instance, on the part of a British officer, was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of his majesty, and accepted by the government of the U. States. It is not less unwarranted in its situation to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge, of his majesty's government, and which Mr. Foster was authorized formally and officially to disavow. The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States, is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the

American government. Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the Government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit which has long unhappily actuated the councils of the U. S.; their marked partiality in palting and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavors to inflame their people against the conduct of Spain, the intimate ally of Great Britain; and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations.—It is through the prevalence of such councils that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against G. Britain.

And under what conduct on the part of France has the government of the U. States thus lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the Commercial Treaty of the year 1800 between France and the U. States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in all harbors subject to the control of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the confiscations under them; the subsequent condemnation under the Rambouillet decree, antedated or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations, which render the traffic of the U. States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France produce from the government of the United States only such complaints as end in acquiescence and submission, or are accompanied by suggestions for enabling France to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations. This disposition of the government of the U. States—this complete subservience to the ruler of France—this hostile temper towards G. Britain, are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French government. Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of G. Britain but of the world, his Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far distant result. From their common origin—from their common interests—from the professed principles of freedom and independence, the U. States were to have been found, in which G. Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument and abettor of French tyranny. Disappointed in this his just expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy, which the British government has so long and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice, & in supporting the general rights of nations; and under the favor of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, his royal highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest, in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Westminster, January 9, 1813.
 PITTSMITH, Feb. 25.
 GENERAL WINCHESTER'S ARMY.

Since the publication of the last Mercury a number of the brave fellows who were made prisoners at the battle of Frenchtown, on the 22d ult. under Gen. Winchester, have passed through this place on their way to Kentucky.—They were paraded at Fort George, not to serve during the war against his Britannic majesty, or his allies, unless regularly exchanged. They came down the Canadian side from Malden to Fort George, crossed over to Niagara, and proceeded direct to Pittsburgh. They have since gone on by water for Kentucky. The best wishes of their country go along with them.

These men are generally of the first respectability and intelligence, the flower of Kentucky, and they reflect the highest honor on the State from which they came, and on their country.—The easy gracefulness of manners, the manly independence of sentiment, and the ardent love of country which they have displayed, under all the reverse of fortune, entitle them to the first place in the hearts of their countrymen.—Notwithstanding the unparalleled fatigues they have undergone in a dreary wilderness; the dangers to which they have been exposed; and the numerous privations they have suffered, still are their noble spirits unbroken, and a man never has escaped their lips—no imbecile apprehensions are entertained by them for the safety of their brethren in arms—but their honest hearts spring forward, with a heroic glow, that their wrongs will be avenged, & the day of retribution is at hand.

The editor has had the pleasure of conversing with a number of these gentlemen. He there fore offers this honest tribute to their merit.—From this source he has the following facts before his readers.

The advance of Gen. Winchester to the River Raisin, or rather Frenchtown, arose from the ardent solicitation of the inhabitants of that place, and was undertaken with the expectation and at the desire of the whole army. The inhabitants of the town, being citizens of the U. States, solicited the protection of Gen. Winchester from the violence and outrages of the hordes of savages with which they were daily exposed. The Wednesday succeeding the march of Gen. Winchester to Frenchtown, had been fixed on by the allies of Britain, for the burning of the town and the butchery of its inhabitants. Gen. Winchester, yielding to the calls of humanity and desirous of protecting the innocent victims from savage violence, advanced to their relief. The expedition under Cal. Lewis was as is known completely successful, and put our troops in possession of the town. On the 20th, Gen. Winchester, concentrated his troops amounting to 720 men, at Frenchtown, six hundred of which were posted in the pickets. The following rough diagram will give some idea of the manner in which they were stationed.



The attack commenced on the right wing on the morning of the 22d at beating of the reveille. Our troops were immediately ready for the reception of the enemy. Scarcely a minute had elapsed from the firing of the alarm till the first discharge. The right wing sustained the shock for about 20 minutes when overpowered by numbers they retreated across the River, & fell in with a large body of the Indians stationed in the rear and were either cut off or taken prisoners. Two companies of 50 men each from the pickets sallied out and unfortunately joined the retreating party. The fate of the whole is uncertain, but our principal loss was in this quarter.

The left wing, with Spartan valor, maintained their ground within the pickets. The enemy's regulars made three different charges upon them. The shocks were received with distinguished coolness and intrepidity, and the enemy were always repulsed. Out of 400 regulars of the enemy 150 were slain. We had 5 killed within the pickets and about 40 wounded. Gen. Winchester and Col. Lewis had been taken prisoners early in the action, in attempting to rally the retreating party. About 11 o'clock, Gen. W. sent in a flag informing that he had capitulated for the troops. The firing had in a great measure ceased at this time; and when the flag came in, so confident were the men of their success that they merely expected it as a proffer for a cessation of arms. It ought not, however, to be understood as attaching any blame to Gen. Winchester for entering into the capitulation. Opposed by the overwhelming force of the enemy, these brave fellows must have otherwise fallen a sacrifice.

The British force consisted of about 2,000 including Indians.—In the rear were stationed a large body of Indians with a design to cut off a retreat, should it be attempted, but the left wing bravely kept their ground, and thus obtained that security which now is dearly deserved.

We come now to relate a part of the tragical story, at which every honorable and feeling heart must recoil, and which demands the prompt attention of government. After the capitulation, the American commanding officer remonstrated with the British officer, on the necessity of protecting the wounded prisoners from the fury of the savages. The officer pledged himself to attend to it, and that they should be removed on the following day. But they were left without the promised protection; and on the morning of the 23d, the savage allies of a christian king, stripped and murdered all of them who were unable to march.—If the vengeance of our country can sleep after such an act as this, then indeed may we weep over the ruins of the republic!

The fate of Capt. Hart, one of the wounded, is peculiarly distressing.—This gentleman had received a flesh wound in the knee; & had greatly signified himself by his undaunted bravery. After the capitulation a British officer, a Captain Elliot, who had been a classmate with him at Princeton College, waited on Captain Hart, and, unsolicited, promised him his protection, declaring that the next morning, he would have him taken to his own house at Malden, where he should remain until his recovery. But Elliot broke his promise, and left him to his fate! On the next day a band of savages came into the house where he lay, & ruthlessly tore him from his bed. Another officer caught him in his arms and carried him to another apartment. Here he was again assailed by the monsters. At length he bargained with one of them, and gave him a considerable sum of money to have himself taken to Malden. They set off, and after travelling about 4 or 5 miles, were met by a fresh band of those hell hounds; who shot the captain on his horse & tomahawked and scalped him!—Such are the allies of his Britannic majesty—and such the righteousness of his cause!

The prisoners were generally stripped of their clothing, filled of their cash, and the swords of the officers given to the savages, notwithstanding a promise that the swords should be returned to them again at Malden; and, as if all honorable warfare must cease, men, whose education, talents, and general respectability ought to have entailed them to respect, were treated by the enemy with all that highly superciliousness which characterizes ignominious hands.

Gen. Winchester and the field officers are, it is supposed, ordered on to Quebec.

Several interesting incidents, serving to display the bravery and conduct of the troops deserve to be noticed. On their march from Fort Defiance to the Rapids, the horses were worn down and nearly famished for want of forage. The men themselves were destitute of many articles of the first necessity. Yet these circumstances did not in the least degree damp the ardor and the spirit of the troops. When the horses were no longer able to draw, these gallant fellows hitched themselves to the sleds, and in this manner, with the greatest cheerfulness and alacrity, conveyed their baggage a distance of upwards of sixty miles, through frost and snow—thus manifesting an intrepidity of character which rivals that of Greece or Rome.

In the battle of the 18th, on the first onset the savages raised their accustomed and horrid yell.—But the noise was drowned in the returning shouts of the brave assailants. They advanced boldly to the charge & drove the enemy in all directions. On the first sixteen of the savages were distinctly seen to fall.

In the battle of the 22d, the British advanced in platoons to charge the pickets, keeping up a street fire. The men within the pickets, with the most determined bravery & presence of mind, received their fire until the enemy advanced with point blank shot. They then opened a cross fire upon the enemy their pieces well levelled.—& thus they mowed down his ranks in such a manner, as rendered all his efforts vain, and compelled him to retire. Well may the enemy acknowledge, that he had a *drat* bought victory.

We have said that the British officers treated their prisoners with haughty superciliousness.—We might have gone farther, perhaps, and said with provoking insolence. When an American officer inquired the necessity of having the wounded put under the care of suitable surgeons—he was lamely answered, "the Indians are excellent doctors!"—Yes! replied the American with spirit, "you have proved it on the morning of the 23d," alluding to the massacre of the wounded.

Although our brave men were captives and disarmed, their spirits were unbroken. When offered the parole for their signatures, they demanded to know who "were his majesty's allies?"—Even British effrontery was staggered at the pertinacity of the inquiry. The "compassionate visitings of nature" deterred them from acknow-

ledging the savages, and they eluded a direct reply, by answering "his majesty's allies are known!"—Yes! truly are they known. They are recorded in letters of blood!

Why are these disclosures made! To show the people of the U. S. the merciless enemy they have to contend with. To awaken the dormant spirit of the nation. To steel their hearts and nerve their arms, for an awful display of that revulsion which the cruelties of our unrelenting enemy so justly entitle him to.—

We close this article with the following statement furnished us by a gentleman in the staff department, who was an eye witness to the massacre of the wounded.

"On the morning of the 22d of Jan. at reveille beating, the detachment under Gen. Winchester, at the river Raisin were attacked by a party of British and Indians. The officers and men were ready at their posts to receive them, inasmuch as they were informed the preceding evening an attack would be made. The detachment consisted of about 750 men, of whom about 500 were protected by a temporary breast work, composed of rails and gabions piled.—The remainder who had joined us the day preceding the action, were encamped on the right, somewhat detached and unprotected by any kind of shelter. The attack was made with great violence on the troops, without the shelter, who maintained their ground about 15 minutes, when an order was given to retreat within the picketing. In the confusion that order was mistaken for a general retreat.—On their retreat they were attacked by a large body of Indians, who had been stationed on our rear in an adjacent wood, previous to the attack. The retreating party were thrown into considerable confusion. Gen. Winchester, cols. Lewis and Allen, pursued and endeavored to rally them, which proved ineffectual. The party finding a retreat was in vain, resolved to sell their lives at the dearest rate, and fired until the last. Few of them arrived safe at camp.—Gen. Winchester and his son and col. Lewis, were taken prisoners. The party who remained in the breast work, kept up constant and warm fire, until eleven o'clock, when a flag was brought in by Gen. Winchester's aid, informing us, he had surrendered as prisoners of war, and requested our compliances.—A surrender took place, and the men immediately marched off. About 150 capitulated. The wounded under the care of Drs. Todd and Bowers, the two surviving surgeons, with a promise of protection from the commanding officer, Col. Proctor, and that the wounded should be carried on the next morning in sleds to Malden. On the morning of the 23d, about sun rise, a large body of Indians came, plundered the wounded of their clothing, and everything of value, & tomahawked and scalped all that were unable to march; among whom were some valuable officers, particularly Capt. Hickman.—The remainder were taken prisoners, as they termed it, and many are either killed or are still in their possession. Our loss is estimated at about 2000 killed. Kentucky has lost many other choicest sons, particularly col. Allen. Among the officers, we recollect Capt. Simpson, (a member of congress) Capt. Mead, Edwards, Price, and McCracken—and many very valuable subalterns. The loss of officers was considerable. The loss of enemy could not be ascertained. They acknowledge a victory a dear one. Their loss of regulars of the 91st regiment, was estimated at 150, making three unsuccessful charges. The force of the enemy was estimated by many of the British officers at 2000 and several assumed our loss exceeded ours. During the whole of the action, a heavy cannonade was kept up by six pieces of artillery. Great preparations are making at Malden for Harrison's reception. Every male from 16 to 60 is drafted, and many were on their march to Malden. Indians are collecting from every quarter. It is supposed a force cannot be collected at Malden to exceed 4000. The Queen Charlotte, Lady Mary, and another vessel, in the harbor, and they are preparing to build several other vessels in like Erie, the ensuing spring. Many ship carpenters arrived at Malden, and more were expected.

Mercury.

* We have since heard of the arrival of a number of the left wing at Fort Winchester, (Defiance) and at Gen. Harrison's head quarters. The actual loss in killed and MURDERED does not perhaps exceed one hundred.

[Omission of first week]
 DEATH OF JOEL BARLOW.
 Baltimore, Jan. 19, 1813.

"I have already written you several times by this opportunity, and my principal object in addressing you at this moment, is to inform you, that Mr. Barlow, American Minister at the Court of France, died on the 26th Dec. at Zarnaw or Zarnawitz, in Poland, on his return from Wilna. The unfortunate and unexpected event, will of course put a period to the negotiation with this government, and leave American affairs in an awkward situation and a distressing state of suspense, until a new minister can come out to this country, if the communications from the legation here should render such an embassy expedient. I am unable to give you a correct opinion of the progress which Mr. Barlow had made in his negotiation, but it was generally believed that he was on the point of concluding an advantageous treaty, which would have brought nearly the whole of the claims of the American government to a satisfactory issue. I hope in that event, that the Emperor will authorize Mr. Serurier to conclude the treaty at Washington. The death of Mr. Barlow proves the necessity of the American Minister's having a Secretary of Legation, capable of succeeding him, and assuming his functions in case of accident."

The Senate of the U. States have rejected the bill sent up by the House of Representatives, to prohibit the employment of foreign seamen in vessels of the United States, by a majority of one vote; every member of the federal party in that body, as well as the other opposition members, having voted against it. The rejection of the bill, will be observed as attributable to the accidental absence of several members from the Senate Chamber, at the moment the question was taken. It is now demonstrated, that the federal party, contrary to their repeated and almost vociferous professions, are not the real friends of peace, but are anxious for a continuance of war; because they have rejected a measure, the only effect of which, if it had any, must have been to produce peace with our enemy, by giving her a pretence for abandoning her usurpations. With this light for their guide, the People will surely hereafter correctly appreciate the value of federal professions and of federal clamor.

The following *Speech* was issued on an extra from the Star office on Tuesday last, but for security, and the gratification of distant subscribers, so valuable a Document is introduced this morning.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4, 1813.

At 12 o'clock this day, **JAMES MADISON**, the President of the United States, elect, having attended at the Capitol for the purpose of taking the Oath of Office, delivered to the vast concourse of people assembled on the occasion, the following

SPEECH.

About to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligations imposed by a second call to the station, in which my country heretofore placed me, I find, in the presence of this respectable assembly, an opportunity of publicly repeating my profound sense of so distinguished a confidence, and of the responsibility united with it. The impressions on me are strengthened by such an evidence, that my faithful endeavours to discharge my arduous duties have been favourably estimated; and by a consideration of the momentous period at which the trust has been renewed. From the weight and magnitude now belonging to it, I should be compelled to shrink, if I had less reliance on the support of an enlightened and generous people, and feel less deeply a conviction, that the war with a powerful nation, which forms so prominent a feature in our situation, is stamped with that justice, which invites the smiles of heaven on the means of conducting it to a successful termination.

May we not cherish this sentiment, with our presumption, when we reflect on the characteristics by which this war is distinguished?

It was not declared on the part of the U. States, until it had been long made on them, in reality though not in name; until arguments and expostulations had been exhausted; until a positive declaration had been received that the wrongs provoking it would not be discontinued; nor until this appeal could no longer be delayed, without breaking down the spirit of the nation, destroying all confidence in itself and its political institutions; and either perpetuating a state of disgraceful suffering, or, regaining, by more costly sacrifices and more severe struggles, our lost rank and respect among independent powers.

On the issue of the war are staked our national sovereignty on the high seas, and security of an impetuous class of citizens whose occupations give the proper value to those of every other class. Not to contend for such a stake, is to surrender our equality with their powers, on the element common to all; and to violate the sacred title which every member of the society has to its protection. I need not allude to the unlawfulness of the practice, by which our mariners are forced, at the will of every cruising officer, from their own vessels into foreign ports, nor to the outrages inseparable from it. The proofs are in the records of each successive administration of our government, and the cruel sufferings of that portion of the American people have found their way to every bosom not dead to the sympathies of human nature.

As the war was just in its origin and necessary and noble in its objects, we can reflect with a proud satisfaction, that in carrying it on, no principle of justice or honor, no usage of civilized nations, no precept of courtesy or humanity have been infringed. The war has been waged on our part with scrupulous regard to all these nations, and in a spirit of liberality which was never surpassed.

How little has been the effect of this example on the conduct of the enemy? They have retained as prisoners of war, citizens of the United States, not liable to be so considered under the usages of war.

They have refused to consider as prisoners of war, and treated to punish as traitors and deserters, persons originating without restraint to the U. States; incorporated by naturalization into our political family, and fighting under the authority of their adopted country, in open and honorable war, for the maintenance of its rights and safety. Such is the avowed purpose of a government, which is in the practice of naturalizing, by thousands, citizens of other countries, and not only of permitting but compelling them to fight its battles against their native country.

They have not, it is true, taken into their own hands the hatchet and the knife, devoted to indiscriminate massacre; but they have let loose the savages armed with these cruel instruments; have allured them into their service, & carried them to battle by their sides, eager to glut their savage thirst with the blood of the vanquished, and to finish the work of torture and death on maimed and defenceless captives. And what was never before seen, British commanders have extorted victory over the uncomparable valor of our troops, by presenting to the sympathy of their Chief a wailing massacre from their savage associates.

And now we find them in further contempt of the modes of honorable warfare, supplying the place of a conquering force, by attempts to disorganize our political society, to dismember our confederated Republic. Hapless, like others these will recoil on the authors, but the mark the degenerate council, from which they emanate: & if they do not belong to a series of unexampled inconsistencies, might excite the greater wonder, as proceeding from a government which founded the very war in which it has been so long engaged, against the disorganizing and insurrectional policy of its adversary.

To render the justice of the war on our part the more conspicuous, the reluctance to commence it was followed by the earliest and strongest manifestations of a disposition to arrest its progress.

The sword was scarcely out of the scabbard, before the enemy was apprized of the reasonable terms on which it would be re-sheathed. Still more precise advances were repeated, and have been received in a spirit forbidding every reliance, not placed on the military resources of the nation.

These resources are amply sufficient to bring the war to an honorable issue. Our nation is, in number more than half that of the British Isles. It is composed of a brave, a free, a virtuous and an intelligent people. Our country abounds in the necessities, the arts and the comforts of life. A general prosperity is visible in the public countenance. The means employed by the British cabinet to undermine it, have recoiled on themselves; have given to our national faculties a more rapid development; and, draining or diverting the precious metals from British circulation and British vaults, have poured them into those of the U. States. It is a preposterous consideration, that an unavoidable war should have found this seasonable facility for the contributions required to support it. When the public voice called for war, all knew and still know, that without them it could not be carried on, through the period which it might last; and the patriotism, the good sense and the manly spirit of our fellow citizens, are pledges for the cheerfulness with which they will bear each his share of the common burden. To render the war short, and its success sure animated and systematic exertions alone are necessary; and the success of our arms may long preserve our country from the necessity of another resort to them. Already have the gallant exploits of our naval heroes proved to the world our inherent capacity to maintain our rights on one element. If the reputation of our arms has been thrown under clouds on the other, presaging flashes of heroic enterprise assure us that nothing is wanting to corresponding triumphs there also, but the discipline and habits which are in daily progress.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State, complying with the resolution of the first inst.

JAMES MADISON.

March 3, 1813.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the first inst., has the honor to transmit the President's enclosed papers, marked A and B. A. which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, March 3, 1813.

(A)

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, May 2, 1812.

"I have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of my note of yesterday to the Duke of Bassano. The importance of the object and the urgency of the occasion I hope will justify the solicitude with which I have pressed the proposition.

The result, as far as it may be known within a few days, shall be transmitted by the Wasp. The Hornet sailed from Cherbourg the 26th April, with orders to a messenger in England with my despatches for Mr. Russell, but not to wait return from London."

Enclosed in Mr. Barlow's letter of May 2, 1812, to the Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq. to the Duke of Bassano, dated

PARIS, 1st May, 1812.

"In the note I had the honor to address your excellency on the 10th Nov. last, the spirit of the English government was so far noticed as to anticipate the fact now proved by experience, that its orders is council violating the rights of neutrals, would not be revoked. The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st of April, has placed that fact beyond all question. In doing this he has repeated the assertion so often advanced by his ministers and judges that the decrees of France of a similar character are likewise unrevoked.

You will notice that he finds a new argument for this conclusion in your Excellency's late report to the Emperor concerning neutral rights, in which you avoid taking notice of any repeal or modification of these decrees, or of their non-application to the U. States. We know indeed that they do not apply to the U. States, because we do not offer our flag to be denationalized in the manner evidently contemplated by the Emperor; in the rule he means to establish. But it would have been well if your Excellency had noticed their non-application to the U. States, since his Majesty has uniformly done it in his decisions of prize cases since Nov. 1810.

It is much to be desired that the French government would now make & publish an authentic act, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees, as relative to the United States, to have ceased in November, 1810, declaring that they have not been applied in any instance, since that time, and that they shall not be applied in future.

The case is so simple, the demand so just, and the necessity so urgent, that I cannot withhold my confidence in the prompt and complete success of my proposition."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, dated

PARIS, 12th May, 1812.

"After the date of my letter, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, I heard from a pretty sharp conversation with the Duke of Bassano; that there

was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This, though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England that I despatch the Wasp immediately, to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as possible.

I am confident that the President will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair, and the earnest manner in which I pressed the minister with it as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the subject. When in the conversation above alluded to, the Duke first produced to me the decrees of the 28th of April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you. I only asked him if that decree had been published. He said not, but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serurier, with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him it was not among the archives of this legation; that I never before had heard of it; & since he had consented to answer my note, I desired him to send me in that official manner a copy of that decree, and of any other documents that might prove to the incredulous of my country (not to me) that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were in good faith and unconditionally repealed with regard to the U. S. He then promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise.

I send you a copy of the April decree, as likewise the letter of the Grand Judge and that of the Minister of Finances; though the two latter pieces have been heretofore communicated to our government and published.

The Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow.

[Translation.]

Paris, 10th May 1812.

SIR—In conversing with you about the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 1st of May, I could not conceal from you my surprise at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors, and with you by the decision in favor of American vessels. You have done me the honor to ask a copy of the letters which the Grand Judge and the minister of the finances wrote on the 28th Dec. 1810 to secure the first effects of that measure, and you have said, sir, that the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, which proves definitively the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan in regard to the Americans, was not known to you.

I have the honor to send you, as you have desired, a copy of these three acts; you will consider them, without doubt, sir, as the latest answer which I could give to this part of your note. As to the two other questions to which that note relates, I will take care to lay them before the Emperor. You know already, sir, the sentiments which his Majesty has expressed in favor of American commerce, and the good dispositions which have induced him to appoint a plenipotentiary to treat with you on that important interest.

Accept, sir, &c.

(Signed) The Duke of Bassano.

[Translation.]

Palace of St. Cloud, April 21st, 1811.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. On the report of our Minister of Foreign Relations.

Seeing by a law passed on the 21 March, 1811, the Congress of the United States has ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which prohibits the vessels and merchandise of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies from entering into the ports of the United States.

Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions constituted by the British Orders in Council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

The Decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively, and to date from the 1st day of November last, considered as not having existed (non avenue) in regard to American vessels.

(Signed) NAPOLEON

By the Emperor.

The Minister Secretary of State

(Signed) The Count DARU

(B.)

Mr. Barlow, to the Secretary of State.

Paris, Oct. 25, 1812.

SIR—By the letters from the Duke of Bassano and my answer, copies of which have heretofore enclosed you will learn that I am invited to go to Wilna, and that I have accepted the invitation. Though the proposal was totally unexpected, and on many accounts disagreeable it was impossible to refuse it without giving offence, or at least risking a postponement of a negotiation which I have reason to believe is in a fair way to a speedy and adantageous close.

From the circumstances which have preceded and which accompany this proposition, I am induced to believe that it is made with a view of expediting the business. There may indeed be an intention of compelling it with other views, not yet brought forward. If so, and they should extend to objects beyond the simplicity of our commercial interests and the indemnities which we claim, I shall not be at a loss how to answer them.

I shall have the honor to write you, as soon as possible from Wilna, and shall return to Paris without any unnecessary delay.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) J. BARLOW.

[Translation.]

The Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow.

Wilna, Oct. 11, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to make known to you how much I regretted in the negotiation commenced between the United States and France, the delays which inevitably attend a correspondence carried on at so great a distance. Your government has desired to see the epoch of this arrangement draw near. His Majesty is animated by the same dispositions, and willing to assure to the negotiation a result the most prompt he has thought that it would be expedient to suppress the intermediaries and to transfer the correspondence to Wilna. His Majesty has in consequence authorized me, sir, to treat with you. If you will come to this town, I dare say that with the desire that animates us both to conciliate such important interests, we will immediately be enabled to remove all the difficulties which until now have appeared to impede the progress of the negotiation.

I have apprized the Duke of Dalberg that his mission was thus terminated, and I have laid before his Majesty the actual state of the negotiation, to the end, that when you arrive at Wilna, the different questions being already illustrated (éclaircies), either by your judicious observations or by the instructions I shall have received we may, sir, conclude without delay an arrangement so desirable and so conformable to the mutually amicable views of our two governments.

Accept, sir, &c.

(Signed) The DUKE of BASSANO.

Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano.

[Extract.]

Paris, Oct 25 A, 1812.

"SIR—In consequence of the letter you did me the honor to write me on the 11th of this month, I accept your invitation, and leave Paris to-morrow for Wilna, where I hope to arrive in 15 or 18 days from this date. My Secretary of Legation and one servant will compose all my suite. I mention this to answer to your extreme goodness in asking the question, and your kind offer of finding me a convenient lodging. I hope the trouble you will give yourself in this will be as little as possible.

The negotiation on which you have done me the honor to invite me as Wilna, is so completely prepared in all its parts between the Dukes of Dalberg and myself, and as I understand, sent on to you for your approbation about the 18th of the present month, that I am persuaded if I could have arrived before the date of your letter, the necessity of this meeting would not have existed, as I am confident that his Majesty would have found the project reasonable and acceptable in all its parts, and would have redressed the minister to conclude and sign both the treaty of commerce and the convention of indemnities."

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. James Winchester, to the Sec. at war.

Fort George, Canada, 11th Feb. 1813.

SIR—On the 1-23d ultimo, I had the honor of communicating to your Excellency the result of the action at Frenchtown on the river Raisin, of the preceding day. I have it now in my power to transmit you a more detailed account of that transaction, together with a more minute statement of our loss. A list of the killed, wounded and missing is herewith enclosed. The attack upon our camp was commenced about 6 o'clock in the morning by a heavy fire of small arms, together with the discharge of six pieces of artillery, directed immediately at our lines, and the houses and temporary breast work, from behind which a portion of our troops were engaged with the enemy.

Early in the action a charge was made by the assailants; but the fire from our lines was so intense that they were quickly compelled to retreat.

In this charge the 41st regiment of British regulars principally suffered, their loss during the charge, and in the subsequent engagement, being very considerable. One of three hundred of these troops about thirty fell dead upon the field, and ninety or an hundred wounded were removed from the ground.

It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy, the number of Canadian militia and Indians, which were either killed or wounded during the engagement; it could, however, not have been small, having received for 3 or 4 hours the constant fire of our musquetry and rifle men, from the breastwork under which they had formed. The action had endured about a quarter of an hour when the right division of our troops, who were less secured by a breast work and exposed to a heavy fire from a body of Indians and militia, who had possessed themselves of some out houses within their reach, were obliged to retreat from their lines in the encampment, for the purpose of occupying ground less exposed.

The retreat being discovered by the enemy, the whole Indian force together with a portion of the militia, bore down upon them redoubled violence, and prevented by their superiority of numbers and the severity of their fire the practicability of ever regaining the position of our troops in order of battle. It was from the division that our principal loss was sustained few indeed having escaped. Every effort was in vain employed to form them into some order of action, as affording the only mean of either repelling the pursuit, or regaining the temporary breast work from behind which the remaining part of our troops still gallantly defended themselves; but every exertion was in vain employed, and the very few who survived of the party surrendered as prisoners to the enemy.

Our loss in this action will be ascertained by the list herewith enclosed. Among the killed I have to lament several brave and valuable officers, some of whom had distinguished themselves in the action of the evening of the 18th, & had

fell on the 23d while unavailingly engaged in rallying the troops, who retreated in disorder from the lines. Among those, the loss of Col. John Allen and Maj. Elijah McClannahan, is to be particularly regretted, as also Capt. John H. Woolfolk, one of my Aids de camp; their exertions were unsuccessful, notwithstanding every possible exertion was employed; they bravely fell in the discharge of their respective duties. While I regret the fate of those who fell upon this occasion, I should do injustice, to pass over, without notice, the few partakers in their danger, who were fortunate to survive them. To Lt. Col. W. Lewis, who commanded on the 18th, & to Capt. James Overton, my Aid to camp who attended my person on the field, my thanks are particularly due, for their prompt & willing exertion during every period of the conflict. To the officers and soldiers who bravely maintained their ground in the temporary fortification, too much praise cannot be bestowed. Assailed by numbers greatly superior, supported by six pieces of artillery constantly employed, they gallantly defended with small arms alone, for near four hours of constant battle. No troops ever behaved with more cool and determined bravery; from the commanding officer down to the private soldier there was scarce a single abandonment of duty; and at the last, when their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and surrounded by the enemy, greatly superior in number and in the means of war, surrendered with a reluctance rarely to be found upon similar occasions. The officers commanding in the breast work and who deserve particular notice, if distinction could easily be drawn, were Majors Benj. Graves & George Madison; Capt's. Hightower, Hart, Willi, Choller, Sebrice, Hamilton, Kelsey, Bidson, Ballard & Jas; Brigade Major and Quarter Master Pollard Keen; they defended themselves to the last with great gallantry, and merit my warmest gratitude, as well as the highest praise of their country.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, sir your obedient servant,

J. WINCHESTER,

Brigadier General of the U. S. Army.

The Hon. the Secretary at War,

Washington City, U. S.

Abstract of the killed, wounded and missing in the action at Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, 22d January 1813.

17th Regt. United States Infantry.

Killed and missing—1 regimental surgeon, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 119 non commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—

1st Regiment Kentucky Militia.

Killed and missing—1 major, 1 captain, 1 surgeon's mate, 1 ensign, 30 non commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—1 ensign, 5 privates.

1st Regiment Kentucky Militia.

Killed and missing—1 lieutenant colonel, 1 regimental surgeon, 4 captains, 1 ensign, 154 non commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—2 ensigns, 6 privates.

5th Regiment Kentucky Militia.

Killed and missing—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 73 non commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—1 sergeant, 3 corporals, 7 privates.

P. S. The wounded are included in the list of prisoners forwarded.

JAMES GARRARD, Jan. Br. Insp.

An abstract of prisoners captured to the action on the River Raisin, the 22d January 1813.

17th United States Regiment Infantry.

1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 54 non commissioned officers and privates.

1st Regiment Kentucky Militia.

2 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 104 non commissioned officers and privates.

1st Regt. Kentucky Militia.

1 major, 2 captains, 4 ensigns, 133 non commissioned officers and privates.

5th Regt. Kentucky Militia.

1 lieutenant colonel, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 4 ensigns, 189 non commissioned officers and privates.

Staff of the 5th Regiment.

1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 regimental surgeon, 4 ensigns, 2 privates.

2d Regiment Kentucky Militia.

4 captains, 20 privates.

Brigade Staff.

1 brigadier general, 1 brigadier inspector, 1 aid, 1 quartermaster, 120 U. S. regiment.

JAMES GARRARD, Jan. Br. Insp.

NORFOLK Feb. 26.

The following instructions from the Department of State, are published for the government of the persons therein mentioned:—

Department of State, Feb. 6.

SIR.

You are requested not to permit alien enemies in future to proceed to any port or place within your district to another port or place of the United States by water, unless you are acquainted with the nature of their pursuits, know them to have a reputation for probity, and can confide in their good intentions towards the U. States.

Each individual of this description, before receiving your permission to embark on board a packet or other vessel, will produce to you a certificate from the marshal of the United States, of his having previously reported himself to that officer. Without the exhibition of such certificate you are not to offer him to depart.

In every case where you authorize persons under these circumstances to leave your district, you are to furnish a passport, printed forms of which I now transmit to you to be used for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant

JAS. MONROE.

The Collector of the Customs, Norfolk.

The ships below were last evening as herebefore, four frigates; on the 1st ship was the offing hat evening as before in for the

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1813.

SACKETT'S HARBOR.

We are happy to learn in a complete state of defence, and fully capable of resisting any attack which can be made from the opposite shore. An officer lately from there, informs that he left a considerable force, in high spirits, and fearless of an attack, among which were about 900 sailors. The reinforcements from Utica, Albany, &c. will, however, put the security of Sackett's Harbour, beyond doubt.

Whig

It is understood that the Emperor of Russia has offered the United States and Great Britain, his mediation, with a view to promote peace between them, and that a communication to this effect has just been made to our government by Mr. Duerhoff. This proposition is believed to have originated in motives no less honorable to his Imperial Majesty, than friendly to both the parties. It is to be presumed, that our government, steadily adhering to its principles, will not hesitate to accede to a measure, which, having peace solely and simply for its object, may be beneficial, and cannot be injurious to the United States. [Nat. Int.]

It has been stated, we have observed, in some of the factious prints, and may be believed by some of their credulous readers, that the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, between the United States and Great Britain, has been offered to our government some time ago, and had been rejected. We state as a fact, of which we have entire belief, that our government had received no intimation of such intention on the part of the Emperor, directly or indirectly, until since the adjournment of Congress; and that it then promptly accepted, on the part of our government, with the same frankness with which it was tendered by the Russian sovereign. [Ibid.]

It is understood that circular instructions are given by the Secretary of the Treasury to interrogate all the importers upon oath, in order to "fair view of the whole ground," before cancelling bonds. Judge Fisher of the Delaware state, has issued his, to which he has added, that great alarm is said to prevail, amongst the concerned. Some enquire, if they must give evidence against themselves, while in fact they are only called upon for the whole truth. This favored class of citizens should be prompt to unlock property of the enemy. [Ibid.]

N. York, March 9.

The ship Nancy, of Danvers, (Mass.), and bound thence from York River, with a load of corn, was captured in Lynnhaven Bay by the Blacking Squadron, cargo taken out, and vessel ordered to this port as a cartel, with 26 American prisoners, formerly passengers and crew of the ship William Wilson, of Baltimore. The W. W. left Lisbon the 24th of Dec. and three days thereafter, was captured by the French ship La Gloire, capt. Roussin, who ordered the passengers and crew on board the frigate and sent the ship to Portugal. On the 24th of Jan. La Gloire captured a Portuguese barque from Para bound to Baltimore, on board of which the Americans and six English prisoners were aboard, and the barque released. About the 7th of Feb. they were captured by the St. Domingo and sent to Bermuda; from the St. Domingo they were transferred to the Mulborough, and afterwards to the Dragon, in which ship they arrived in Lynnhaven on Wednesday last.

On Saturday morning about 2 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which had broken out in the bake house of George Reed, in Bush's lane. The adjacent houses being all of wood, the fire spread with incredible rapidity, and in a very short time about 25 houses were destroyed. The houses were generally of small value but those unfortunate by whom they were inhabited, have lost their all, and claim the sympathy and aid of a generous public. We are sorry to once more read of the almost total want of means for resisting this destructive element. Two boys who slept in the bake house unhappily perished.

Capt. Hancock, late of the ship Wm. Wilson, of Baltimore, has furnished us with the information of which the following are the heads.

He sailed from Lisbon on the 25th of Dec. on the 29th, spoke the privateer schooner Mars, of New London, capt. Bulkley, had taken six prizes, one of which was burnt. On the 31st, fell in with and was boarded from the French frigate La Gloire, capt. Roussin. Capt. H. his passengers and crew were ordered on board the frigate, with his papers, and the baggage of the crew and passengers, much of which was plundered. The commander gave orders to scuttle the William Wilson, which was done accordingly, and she went down. The cause alleged, was trading with the enemies of France, which His Imperial Majesty did not allow. Capt. H. remained on board the frigate until the 4th of January, during which time he had great cause of complaint of the treatment of himself and passengers; he was plundered of all his money except two dollars. On the 14th of Jan. the frigate captured a Portuguese barque from Brazil, bound to Lisbon. On board the barque, capt. H. with many others, to the number of 47, were put with a scanty allowance of water and provisions, although they had taken an ample supply from capt. H.'s ship. The French commander gave the bark in charge of capt. H. and ordered him to proceed to No. folk. On the 11th of Feb. in lat. 36, long. 73, was captured by his Britannic Majesty's ship St. Domingo, Admiral Warren, carried to Bermuda, and then put on board the Mulborough, Admiral Cockburn. Capt. H. came up yesterday from a cartel under orders of Lieut. Calous, of the Marlborough.

Mr. John Mason came up yesterday in the cartel—he was supercargo of the Portuguese brig Cidade Lisbon, capt. Simola—was captured on the 24th, on the edge of the soundings, on suspicion of being American property, and sent to Bermuda.

The force in our bay consists of the following vessels, under the command of Rear Admiral Cockburn, viz: Mulborough, frigates, Dragon, Victrola, of 74 guns each, Acosta 10, John 35, Maidstone and Nautilus 36 guns each, Laurens 21, Paz schooner, 10 guns, the Belvidera of 36, at anchor about 7 miles outside; the Fagoun of 18 guns, cruising off. The San Domingo and Rarities, of 71 guns each, daily expected. In the bay, cruising the N. York boats Ulvers and Hornet (lately captured); moved with 25 men and small arms, the ship May of Savannah (lately captured) with two 18 pound carronades.

For some days the ships have been employed in placing buoys upon the middle ground, Horse Shoe and different parts of the Bay.

Each of the ships of the line, have on board 150 marines, and the frigates and other vessels a proportionate number. Every thing is in a state of extensive and speedy operations.

The ships, besides the above mentioned, and which are daily expected, are Shannon, Stirling and Spartan of 38 guns each, the Orpheus of 33, Cleopatra, of 32, Louis Perce (in the Vaspur), Martin, Spho, Frolic, Colibri and Tartar of 19 guns each. It was said on board that another fleet of 10 sail more, were expected daily from En-

gland. The Delaware was to be put in blockade in a few days.

We understand that the neutral vessels which went down a few days since, will be sent to Bermuda. The American vessels having licenses are ordered back.

The ship Osprey, Bennett, 17 days from Jaquedel (St. Domingo) laden with coffee, and bound to Baltimore, came into the Capes on Sunday about 3 P. M. passed a squadron within musket shot. They did not attempt to bring her to, & favored by a strong breeze, she escaped from two hot tenders, who pursued her, and arrived safe in Hampton Roads.

Charleston, Feb. 26.

OUR PORT BLOCKADED!

Came up yesterday morning in the smack, Juncos, Capt. J. H. Dill, and the mate and five men, belonging to the brig Jacob Getting, of Philadelphia; captured by the British brig Sophie, and the crew afterwards taken on board the frigate John, Lord J. Townsend. The Jacob Getting sailed on the 18th inst. from Georgetown, S. C. bound to Madeira, with a cargo of rice, and was captured the same day. Capt. Dill, his mate, and five men, are sent up in the smack, on parole; and Mr. Straw's edges, supercargo, and John West, seaman, are sent on to Bermuda, in the Jacob Getting. They had captured no others lately, but the two sloops from Savannah, with cotton, of which mention was made by the passengers which were landed at this port, from on board the brig Caroline, from Havana bound to Wilmington, N. C. A young man, by the name of ARTHUR WATSON, an American, is on board the John; he gave to one of the men who came up in the smack, a written paper, with his name and directions to find a friend of his in this City, in order that some measures may be taken to obtain his release; and excited also, that on his way he made after his brother, Lord Townsend as at first inclined to burn the smack, but finally contented himself with taking their fish.

On Tuesday last, the John and Sophie boarded a sloop, which proved to be the British privateer Caledonia. The Caledonia was in Bull's Bay on Wednesday; which place, and its neighborhood, it is probable, she will frequent.

We are informed, that Lord Townsend declared his intention to remain off this port, until he was relieved by an equal force. But he intended to destroy, as far as it was in his power, the coasting trade of the Southern Ports; and expressed a wish to be possessed of one of our pilot boats. He said they had chased the U. States ship Nonchalant, Lieut. Mook, and would have taken her, but for the approach of night, under cover of which she eluded their pursuit. The John, we understand, outstrips the Sophie, by far. The British armed ship, Melville, was said to be off Wilmington, N. C. also, the Nonchalant may probably try her strength. [Times.]

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Weekly Register, dated

"Frederick City, (M. T.) Feb. 12.

"I have just received information, that the mounted volunteers from Tennessee, (1000) have arrived at Natchez, and Gen. Jackson's flotilla with 1500 men are momentarily expected. I have also received a letter from a captain in the Spanish army, dated at La Bana (called Labrador) for 7th ult. which says the two armies were near each other, many skirmishes had recently taken place, in which the Patriots were uniformly victorious, always putting the Royal troops to flight;—my correspondent observes 'as worthy of remark that in the late action we had with the Royalists, in which we killed 20 of their men, when examined they were found all shot through the head.'"

"The Royal troops are principally dragoons, and are armed with a fusil (a scorpion), a brace of pistols and a spear; the escopettes carry to a great distance, but seldom do execution; the men never take aim, but merely rest the piece on the left arm. We are armed with spears and rifles (some muskets)."

"Sailed's army is about 1200 strong. We expect hourly a reinforcement, when we shall bring them to an action and fight our way to St. Antonio. Judging from what has past we shall have no difficulty in effecting the object with but little loss on our part; this you will readily credit when I tell you that in our several late skirmishes, we have lost but 9 men, whilst our enemy have lost 140."

On Friday, the 26th of February, marched from New Castle, (Del.) for the Niagara frontier, captain Stanton's company of the U. S. Artillery. The company consists of nearly eighty fine looking men, recruited in New Castle and its neighborhood, in the short space of three months, entirely by captain Stanton. The militia of New Castle and Wilmington, and a large concourse of other citizens, attended capt. Stanton and his company many miles on their march, with every evidence of deep interest in their success.

We have received information, upon which we can depend, that as the Little Cherub, capt. Parkinson, of this port, was enroute, Lisbon, she was captured by the British frigate Pomona, capt. Fane, of 38 guns, last from Newfoundland. The Pomona had fallen in with the U. States frigate Essex, capt. Porter, but made off from her as fast as she could in consequence of the crew being in a state of mutiny & having refused to fight if they fell in with any vessel. Capt. Fane had removed his first Lieut. from his rank and appointed the second Lieut. to that office.

The principal part of the crew had been drafted to England to take their trials, & the 1st Lieut. had also taken his passage there to demand a court martial upon capt. Fane.

Capt. Parkinson arrived from Lisbon on Friday last, but having been there 60 days, and the state of the Pomona being known at Lisbon he imagined it would have been reported by some of the vessels from that port. Dem. Press.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments, proposed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, were made during the last session of Congress:

Nathan Edwards, re-appointed governor of the Illinois territory.

Thomas Posey, of Louisiana, to be governor of Indiana territory, vice Wm. H. Harrison, resigned.

John Gibson, re-appointed secretary of the Indiana territory.

James Scott, of Indiana, to be a judge of the Indiana territory.

George F. Poindester, to be a judge of the Missouri territory.

Silas Brent, of the territory of Missouri, to be a judge of that territory, vice Coburn, resigned.

David Howell, of Rhode Island, to be judge of the dist. of R. Island, vice David L. Barnes, deceased.

Asher Robbins, to be United States attorney for the district of Rhode Island, vice David Howell.

Titus Henshaw, to be U. S. attorney for the district of Vermont.

Thomas Rutter, re-appointed marshal of the district of Maryland.

Isaac P. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Lisbon, vice Geo. Jefferson, deceased.

Benjamin C. Willocks, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Canton.

Joah Miegs, of Georgia, to be surveyor general of the U. States, vice Jared Mansfield, deceased.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, to be collector of the district of Vermont, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Albany.

Ashel W. Walworth, Ohio, to be collector of the district of Erie, and inspector of the port of Cayahoga.

Jose M. Call, of Louisiana, to be collector of the district of Teche, and inspector of the port of Nova Bebia.

Ezra Baker, of New Jersey to be collector and inspector of the district and port of Great Egg Harbor.

Roger Enos, of Vermont, to be collector and inspector for the district and port of Humphrey-magog.

Jeremiah Bradbury, of Massachusetts, to be collector and inspector for the district and port of York, in the district of Maine.

Benjamin Wilmot, of Maryland, to be surveyor and inspector for the port of Easton.

Hampton McIntosh, to be naval officer for the district of Savannah.

John Fown, of Virginia, to be navy agent for the port of Norfolk, vice T. Armistead, deceased.

Henry Elkins, of Massachusetts, to be naval officer for the district of Salem and Beverly.

Columbus Lawson, of Louisiana, to be register of the land office for the eastern district of Louisiana.

Lloyd Posey, of Louisiana, to be receiver of public monies for the land office of the Western district of Louisiana.

John Reed, of Mississippi, to be register of the land office of Madison county, in the Mississippi territory.

RECENT PROMOTIONS

IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Confirmed by the Senate.]

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Charles Gordon, James Lawrence,

Joseph Jones, Charles Morris,

Oliver H. Perry, William M. Crane,

Joseph Bainbridge, James Biddle,

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Charles W. Morgan, Thomas Hendry, jr.

Samuel Macomber, Foxall A. Parker,

R. H. T. Perry, Edward E. Smith,

Lawrence Kearney, Edward M. Call,

William H. Watson, Daniel Turner.

BRITISH LICENCES.

All our readers have doubtless heard of British licences, but few of them, we believe, have ever seen one. We subjoin, for their information, a copy of one of them, found on board an American vessel recently sent in by one of our frigates. Comment on such a paper is certainly unnecessary. [Nat. Int.]

By ROBERT SAWYER, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue, and commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels of war employed, and to be employed, in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova Scotia, the islands of Anticosti, Madelains, &c. St. John, and Cape Breton and the Bay of Fundy, and at about the islands of Bermuda or Somers Islands, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, Mr. Andrew Allen, His Majesty's Consul at Boston, has recommended to me Mr. Robert Elwell, a merchant of that place, and well inclined towards the British interest, who is desirous of sending provisions to Spain and Portugal, for the use of the allied armies in the Peninsula; and whereas I think it fit and necessary that encouragement and protection should be afforded him in so doing.

"I am, therefore, to require and direct all Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's ships and vessels of war, which may fall in with any American, or other vessels bearing a neutral flag, laden with flour, bread, corn, and peas, or any other species of dry provisions, bound from America to Spain and Portugal, and having this protection on board, to suffer her to proceed without unnecessary obstruction or detention in her voyage. Provided, She shall appear to be steering a due course for those countries, and it being understood this is only to be in force for one voyage, and within six months from the date hereof."

Given under my hand and seal, on board His Majesty's ship Centurion, at Halifax, this 4th day of August, 1812.

(Signed) HERBERT SAWYER.

By the command of the Vice Admiral, WILLIAM AYRE.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The federalists are already anticipating the downfall of democracy by the conclusion of a dishonorable peace;—but their flattering prospects of being elevated to power, will soon receive their quiver. The nation never can conclude a peace with England, whilst the English and Indian murders on our frontiers are unavailing. The Americans we trust possess too much of the ancient Grecian spirit to passively yield their throats to the knife of the savage, or to ask peace of their worse than barbarian enemies, the English. Better to have never commenced war, than in the present stage of it to sue for peace. We should first lay fast hold on Canada, then we can dictate terms.

Had it not been for the baseness of the "peace party" we should long since brought England on her knees; and as they appear determined on sacrificing the country as far as they have power, government need calculate on nothing but their determined opposition. Some of them complain that Mr. Madison has shown no disposition to conciliate and make friends with them; we trust he will guide the helm of state with too much firmness to be either overawed or coaxed out of his course.—If he turns either to the right or to the left we are lost; the nation has confidence in his destiny to his care; and we hope his wisdom and firmness are equal to the task. The republicans party which declared war, will unanimously support it.

"The 'peace party' have but one object in view; that is to foist themselves into power; to obtain this point, the salvation of their country is not too dear a sacrifice. Before war was declared, we could not be 'kicked' into war;—when war was declared, were they satisfied; no; it was declared too soon; and we should have fought France too; yet, when the question was taken on coupling France with England in our declaration, did they vote for it? No—England was our enemy, our last friend, and friends should not fall out about this! Well, war being declared, which side did they take? Why truly they had a mighty leaning towards the enemy. Were the republicans for taxes, they were for loans; were the republicans for loans, they were for taxes. When the republicans complained of the burthens on our frontiers, did this party equally sympathize in their sufferings? No—they charged their own government with having instigated the Savages to these horrid barbarities, in order to render the war popular!!! and openly exulted when told of the disasters of their countrymen. We feel for the situation of those who have to govern so intractable and infuriated a set of beings.—[Wig.]

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

BRITISH FLEET.

A gentleman, passenger of the Wm. Wilson, lately landed from the frigate, informs that a naval brigade of about 250 sailors in each line of battle ship, and 100 from each frigate; that they are all officers, armed and ready for service at an hours warning; and all their boats carefully fitted, that they could send on shore 1,500 or 2,000 men. Whether they will go on any expedition before the arrival of Admiral Warren, who is daily expected with the St. Domingo and Romilies, he cannot say. He further states, that the day the Dragon came to anchor in Lynnhaven Bay, she received from the Victorious several tons of Congreve Rockets.

The same gentleman states, that while on board the Dragon, he was informed by capt. Ber-

rie, that the British Packet which was captured by the Essex, near the coast of Brazil, had on board about 300,000 dollars in specie, which had been taken on board the Essex.

The Dragon, 74, capt. Berrie, has captured and sent into Bermuda, a brig from New Haven bound for St. Barts—also, a schooner, capt. Shaw, of Portland, from Georgetown, S. C. bound to Eastport. Fed. Gaz.

Extract of a letter dated at Alexandria, 3d mo. 12.

"By vessels up the River, confirmation is received, that the British are at the mouth of the Potomac."

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

"No Impressments and Free Trade."

Messrs. Editors,

As the House of Representatives have appointed a Committee to enquire into the impressment of seamen, and they have made but a partial and imperfect report, in which after 3 weeks search, they find but 157 impressed seamen in this State, and that it going out to the public, I therefore feel it my duty make public the statement, I heard Commodore RODGERS make before said Committee. I wish you to publish it, because I was refused making the statement to the House; and the Committee did not see cause to report this to the House. Commodore Rodgers stated before the Committee, that out of 150 seamen now on board his ship, in Boston harbor, 120 of them had been impressed at different times, by the British; and that he had documents here and at Washington, upon which he founded his opinion, that in the course of ten years, G. Britain has impressed as many native Americans, as the whole amount of seamen now in the service of the United States.

JOHN H. STEVENS.

SUCCESSFUL PRIVATEERING.

We are happy to hear that the privateer ship's Mars, Charles Bulkley, commander, of New London, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, with \$100,000 in specie, taken from different prizes. Having captured 11 vessels of the enemy on her cruise, and ordered them for the U. States, Captain Bulkley had only 27 men left on board the Mars, and returned to port to recruit his men. [N. Y. Nat. Ad.]

The British government in Canada, require of Americans residing in that province to take up arms against the U. States—they arm the savages who dwell within our territory—they impress, & retain, and naturalize our citizens, & make them fight, her battles—it is recommended to the Washington Benevolent Societies to take some pains to reconcile these facts with the political legacy of Washington—with the benevolence of their associations—with the meekness and passive professions of their quaker members—in short with their religion. [Aurora.]

APPOINTMENTS

BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

JAMES P. HEATH, Esq. Register of the Court of Chancery, vice NICHOLAS BREWER.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of Talbot county, Senator of the U. States.

Mrs. Markland, Mr. William Barton, to Miss Elizabeth Knox, both of this place.

Died, on Sunday last, at Easton Point, Mrs. Mary Child, in the 65th year of her age.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Mary Elbert, consort of Dr. Samuel Elbert, of this town.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

Will be offered at public sale, on Fifth day, the 25th of the present month (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the late dwelling of Tristram Needles, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over 6 dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, before the removal of the property; for all sums under 6 dollars the cash will be required.—Attendance given by SUSANNA NEEDLES, Adm'x to the Will annexed, of T. N. dec'd. King's Creek, 3d mo. 16—2

A LIST OF PERSONS

Not residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1812 are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Person & wife	Sum due.	Person's name.	Sum due.
Enoch Bailey	26	Romulus Rigg	51 1/2
John Boyd	56	James Randall	3 81
Matthew Benda	50	John H. Stone's	65
Peter Casanave's	3 34	heirs	2 17
heirs		Enf. Stoddert	8 92
Benj. C. Calhoun	2 8	Nicholas Storm	1 15
George Dent	2 24	John Stephens	13
Thos. Donaldson	3 70	Osborn Sprigg	46
Wm. Deakins's	2 10	James Williams	2 18 1/2
Walter Hellen's	25	John Wilmut, jr.	13
Joseph French	51 1/2	John Williams	13
Geo. Fitzhugh	13	Wm. Johnson	13
Philip Graybill	13	Thomas Neale	1 32
Ellis & John W.	13	Jos. E. Rowles	1 49
Gleason	25	George Barkers	1 26
Robert Gover	51	Benjamin Black	18
Otho Hughes	52	Hartmanus Al-	16
Levy Hughes	51	ricks	
Robert Hughes	7 60	William A. Boyd	61
David Kerr	1 3	Daniel C. Brent	16
David Kerr, jr.	52	Edward Bevin	77
Henry Kulu	32	Dennis Corbet	20
Nicholas Leake	26	John Hunter	13
Ric'd. & Cubbin	15	Clement Ingle	15
Peter Mantz	52	Christopher	
Jas. R. Morris	13	Kealover	10
Gilbert Murdoch	13	James A. Lingon	10
Duncan M'Vick-	13	John Rine	4 70
er		James Beatty	5 24
William Neale	51	John C. Jones	1
Roger Poland	51	heirs	1 12 1/2
Pearshall & Rod-		Sm't J. Cool-	
gers		idge,	
William Pierson	17 1/2	Marg't Cool-	160
James Reid	12	idge, &	
John Randall	13	Richard Bur-	
Thomas Roberts	1 88	gess, jr.	
Richard Ridgely	2 21	James Robardet	135

[If Where an Asterisk (*) occurs, add a half cent.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the county charges due on the Lands charged on the Books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Thomas Pollard, Collector of said county, or to Jeremiah Sullivan, of the city of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice is complied to, wit, on the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county,

L. HILLEARY, Ckr. march 16—3

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, at the late dwelling of Samuel Abbott, (near the Trappe), dec'd, on Wednesday the 24th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, on a credit of eight months.—All the personal property of said deceased, consisting of a valuable stock of Horses, Sheep, Cattle and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are some good beds and bedding, a clock, tables, chairs, &c. Also a quantity of Indian corn, blades and tops.

On all sums of eight dollars and upwards notes with approved security will be taken; on all sums under, the cash will be required.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

WILLIAM A. ABBOTT, Exor of Samuel Abbott, dec'd.

March 16—2

FOR SALE.

That valuable estate, in Tuckahoe, some time since conveyed to me in trust, by Mr. William Roberts, containing about one thousand acres.—It will be sold on a reasonable credit, in two parcels; one parcel of about 416 acres, including the principal mansion, and another of about 600 acres, being the farm commonly called Tuckahoe.—If this estate be not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, on the premises, upon terms which may be known by a previous application to the subscriber.

The subscriber requests that the judgment creditors of Mr. Roberts will meet at the court house, in Easton, on Monday, the 3d day of May next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, march 16—10

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Battalions composing the 12th Brigade will meet on the following days in May next for exercise, which are to be the annual days until otherwise ordered—viz.

1st battalion, 4th regiment, 1st Monday—2d battalion 4th regiment, Tuesday after 2d Monday—Extra battalion, Dochester county, Tuesday after 1st Monday—1st battalion 48th regiment, Wednesday after 1st Monday—2d battalion 48th regiment, Tuesday after 1st Monday—1st battalion 11th regiment, Friday after 1st Monday—2d battalion 11th regiment, Saturday after 1st Monday—1st battalion 18th regiment, 2d Monday—2d battalion 18th regiment, Tuesday after 2d Monday—Extra battalion



ADVICE,

TO A YOUNG MAN ON HER MARRIAGE.

Let not my friend, though now a wife,
Bid all her cares adieu;
Comforts there are in married life,
And there are crosses too.
I do not wish to mar your mirth,
With an ungrateful sound;
But, know, that perfect bliss on earth,
No mortal ever found.

Your prospects and your hopes are great,
May God those hopes fulfil;
Yet you will find in every state,
Some difficulty still.

The rites which lately join'd your hands,
Cannot ensure content;
Religion forms the strongest bands,
Add love the best cement.

But yet God's daily blessing craves,
Nor trust your youthful heart;
You must divine assistance have,
To act a prudent part.

Though you have left a parent's wing,
Still longer ask its care;
It is but seldom husband's bring
A lighter yoke to wear.

They have their humours and their faults,
So mutable is man;
Excuse his foibles in your thoughts,
And hide them if you can.

No anger or resentment keep,
Whatever is amiss;
Be reconcil'd before you sleep,
And seal it with a kiss.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A London paper, of Jan. 7, observes, that "a few terrible examples are about to be made to convince British seamen of the criminality of entering the American service. If a solitary seaman, captured from an American vessel, sailing under the protection of the American flag, should be touched by the enemy, we trust there is a spirit in this government that will promptly manifest itself in the enforcement of a rigid regulation. For every such seaman punished by the enemy, let the same punishment be inflicted on a British seaman or other subject in this country."

Baltimore American.

Later direct news from France, than that in the London papers, on the Russian war, is silent as to the surrender of the French army to the Russians, and is not given such information as to render the English tales on the subject, like those relative to the death of Bonaparte, entirely incredible.

Idid.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22—Evening.

British Regulation of the West India trade.

We this day copy from the Bermuda Gazette, two more proclamations of L. Gov. Horsford, relative to the trade between the Island of Bermuda and the U. States. These may be interesting to many of our merchants, as the new importation law is partially repealed.

BERMUDA, alias SOMERS' ISLANDS.

By his Excellency, brig. gen. Geo. Horsford, Lieut. Governor and commander in chief in and over these islands, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, has transmitted to me the copy of an act, passed during the last session of parliament, authorising the exportation of certain enumerated articles from these islands to the U. States and the importation of neutral vessels of certain articles, being of the growth or production of the said U. States into these islands; which act is contained in the following words, viz:—Whereas it is expedient to allow sugar and coffee, the produce of any British colony or plantation in the West Indies, imported into the Islands of Bermuda in British ships or vessels, to be exported from the port of St. George in the said island to the territories of the U. States in foreign ships or vessels, and to allow certain articles of the growth or production of the territories of the said United States to be imported into the said island in foreign ships or vessels, and to be re-exported from them in British built ships or vessels to British islands in the West Indies; be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for sugar and coffee, the produce of any British colony or plantation in the West Indies, imported into the Islands of Bermuda in any British ship or vessel, to be exported from the port of St. George, in the island of Bermuda, to any port of the territory of the U. States in any foreign ship or vessel belonging to any country in amity with his majesty, above the burthen of sixty tons, any law now in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to import tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, stores, heading, boards and plank, timber, shingles, and lumber of any sort, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and live stock of any sort, bread, biscuits, flour, peas, beans, peas, rice, wheat, oats, barley, and grain of any sort, such commodities being of the growth or production of the territories belonging to the U. States from the said territories to the port of St. George in the island of Bermuda, in any foreign ship or vessel belonging to any country in amity with his majesty, any thing in the 28th year of his present majesty's reign, or in any other to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any of his majesty's subjects to export any of the articles before enumerated, which shall have been imported in any ship or vessel from the territories of the United States into the island of Bermuda from the said port of Saint George, to any of his majesty's islands or dominions in the West Indies, in British built ships and vessels, owned and navigated according to law; I do, therefore, issue this my proclamation, to the end that all persons whom it doth shall or may concern, being duly apprised thereof, may govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the Islands, this 14th day of January, 1815, and in the 53 year of his majesty's reign.

GEORGE HORSFORD.

By his excellency's command, ROBERT KENNEDY.

BERMUDA, alias SOMERS' ISLANDS.

By his excellency brig. gen. Horsford, Lieut. Governor and commander in chief in and over these islands, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have received a copy of his royal highness the prince regent's order in council bearing date the 13th of October, 1812, which order is contained in the following words, viz:—Whereas by act of parliament, passed in the 52d year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act to allow British plantation sugar and coffee, imported into Bermuda in British ships, to be exported to the territories of the U. S. &c. it is provided that certain articles shall be allowed to be exported from the port of St. George, in the island of Bermuda, to the territories of the U. S. in any foreign ships or vessels belonging to any country in amity with his majesty, above the burthen of sixty tons, and that certain articles of the growth and production of the territories of the said U. S. shall be allowed to be imported into the said island in any foreign ships or vessels in amity with his majesty. And whereas it is expedient that the governor of the said island should be authorized to grant licenses for the continuance of such trade with the U. S. notwithstanding the present hostilities. His royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered that the governor of the island, or the lieutenant governor or other officer administering the government thereof, for the time being, shall be authorized and empowered, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to grant licenses, permitting the articles allowed to be imported by the said act (except tobacco) to be imported from and into the said island, respectively, to and from the U. S. in foreign ships, agreeably to the said act, without limitation, on account of its present hostilities, and notwithstanding the cargoes as aforesaid may be the property of any citizen or inhabitant of the U. S. or the property of any British subject trading therewith.

And whereas I have deemed it expedient and necessary to make known and publish the same within his majesty's government; I do, therefore, issue this my proclamation, to the end that all persons whom it doth shall or may concern, being duly apprised thereof, may govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the great seal of these islands, this fourteenth day of January, 1815, and in the 53rd year of his majesty's reign.

GEORGE HORSFORD.

By his excellency's command, ROBERT KENNEDY.

NOTICE.

Will be sold on fourth day, (Wednesday) the 17th inst. in, if not, the next day, on a credit of 6 months—All the personal estate of the late Mary Stevens, dec'd. adjoining Mary Hurd's, consisting of valuable household and Kitchen Furniture, also some valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Farming Utensils; also from three to four hundred bushels of Corn will be offered, of a superior quality, and a quantity of nice wheat now sowed, with a quantity of nice salted pork, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All sales above 6 dollars the purchaser must give bond or note, before the removal of the property, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; and all sums under 6 dollars the cash must be paid. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

WILLIAM WILSON, Adm'r
Joint with
ELIZABETH & ANN STEVENS.
march 9—2

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, the 26th day of March, at the subscribers dwelling in Easton, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, on a credit of 60 days, on all sums above \$5, with note and approved security, all sums under, and to the amount of five dollars, the cash will be required, viz: consisting of beds and furniture, one cupboard, and a variety of articles to furnish the same, half a dozen chairs, two tables, a parcel of books, and iron, a shovel and tongs, two pots, dutch oven, tea kettle, potatoes, and a number of other articles in the line of house keeping, too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS JONES, Jun.
march 9—2

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on the 17th inst. at 5 o'clock, the 5th of April, viz: A Tract of Land situated in Dorchester county, on the road from Vienna to Chatham, containing about 300 acres, with a small plantation of about 100 acres, and a small body of land, and well timbered with white oak, fit for ship building. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the balance in two equal annual instalments, and possession given the first of January, 1814. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, on his compliance with the terms of sale.

THOMAS DUFFIN,
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Feb. 23—6

FOR SALE.

A Negro BOY, about 15 years of age, who is acquainted with farm work, and has acted as a water and oyster. Apply at this office.

Jan. 5—m

PUBLIC SALE.
The Vestry of St. Michael's Parish, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in May next, at Mr. Peacock's tavern at Easton (12 o'clock)—all that Land belonging to the said Vestry, on the road from Easton to Potts's Mill, called "Mill Road" and "Mill Road Addition." The quantity of Land not exactly known at this time; supposed about sixty acres. It is situated two miles from Easton, and will be a great object as a source of wood and timber.
march 9—9

BANK STOCK.
A few shares of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland are wanted. Enquire at this office.
march 2—3

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE.

A likely Negro Girl, about 14 or 15 years old, that has been accustomed to nursing children.—Apply to the Editor.
march 9—m

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,

WHOLESALE TEA-DEALER AND GROCER.

No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.
Respectfully informs his friends and the inhabitants of Easton and the Eastern Shore generally, that he has now on hand a large and well selected assortment of Teas, Wines and Liquors, and Groceries generally—all of which will be sold in their pure state, and at small advances for cash or acceptances in town at short dates.

W. N. J. is happy to have it in his power to say, that he can now sell choice Cognac Brandy, at much less price than heretofore; and has a large supply of fine rectified Old Rye Whiskey, fit for present use.

* Orders from merchants particularly attended to. Also, private families and keepers of public houses attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and their goods packed up securely, and sent on board the vessels clear of expense—and all goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found on trial as represented.
march 2—7

FOR SALE.

250 bags of Coffee, some of which is first quality.
50 bbls. Rye Whiskey.
10 bbls. good retailing Molasses.
2 pipes Cognac Brandy.
4 bbls. W. I. Rum.
With a General Assortment of GROCERIES.

Apply to
J. & A. LEVERING,
No. 25, Chesapeake, Baltimore.

Who inform their country friends and others, that they sell GRAIN on commission.
Feb. 16—10

The Editors of the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and Star at Easton, will insert the above eight or ten times, and forward their account to the Editors of the Patriot for payment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the time of receiving applications for Stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, allotted to Dorchester county, as published in the City of the 9th inst. is put off until Tuesday, 16th of March next.

RICHD. GOLDSBOROUGH, Comm'r.
RICHD. HAYWARD, Comm'r.
JAMES CHAPMAN, Comm'r.
Cambridge, Feb. 16—5

MERINO SHEEP.

The subscriber offers for sale Merino Lambs of the present season, at the following prices:
Fullblood Ram Lambs at \$50
3/4 do. do. do. 10
1/2 do. do. do. 6
Persons wishing to purchase must make application on or before the first of April, and the lambs must be taken away by the 15th of July.
EDWARD LLOYD.
Feb. 23—4

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and acquaintances, and the visitors of Easton, generally, that he has taken and opened as a PUBLIC HOTEL, that new, elegant and commodious three-story Brick House, (the property of John Bennett, Esq.) at the corner of Washington and Court streets, where he hopes to deserve public favour.

He begs leave to inform the public that he possesses every convenience to render visitors comfortable. His rooms are elegant and convenient. His waiters are equal, perhaps, to any in the State—his liquors of the best quality—and from his situation, so near the Market, his table will be well supplied. His stables, built of brick, are very commodious.

The subscriber flatters himself that his house will be particularly agreeable to female visitors, and travelling parties, as they can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

THOMAS HENRIX.
January 12—m

LAW SCHOOL.

A course of Law Lectures will commence at Mr. Henrich's Hotel in Easton tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, delivered by FREDERICK BEERS, Esq. formerly an English barrister and the Law of the State. Gentlemen are invited to attend and those who wish to become members of said School will each be admitted three evenings each week for the first month \$2 50 a month.
march 2—3q

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, his Fall and Winter Supply of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Fasten, November 3—m

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
February 23, 1813.
Alien enemies residing or being within forty miles of the water, are required forthwith to apply to the Marshals of the States or Territories in which they respectively are, for passports to retire to such places beyond that distance from the water as may be designated by the marshals. This regulation, however, is not to be put in force without special notice against such alien enemies as engaged in commerce as were settled previously to the declaration of war in the present a bode or are there pursuing some regular and lawful occupation unconnected with commerce, and who obtain, monthly, from the marshal of the district in which they reside, permission to remain where they are.

Printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.
march 2—3

A LAD.

Of about thirteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the STAR OFFICE.

Feb. 23—m

APPRENTICES.

Wanted to the Earthen Ware business. Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber.

NICHAS. S. JONES, Baltimore.
march 9—12
P. S. Any letters relative to the above, left with Mr. Edward M. land, Mr. Wm. Cox, or Mr. Caleb Brown, Easton, will meet with attention.
N. S. J.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS. Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

J. B. RINGGOLD.
Oct. 27—m

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS.

(Renewable)
That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.
There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.
JOHN M. G. EMORY.
Feb. 2—m

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Continues to do Commission Business, as usual, in Baltimore. He begs a share of patronage from the citizens of the Eastern Shore, and the public in general—and returns his sincere thanks to those of his friends that honoured him with favours through the last season; and he flatters himself, from his attention to promote their interest, he shall merit a continuation of the same. He has also opened an elegant Boarding House, for the accommodation of those that please to favour him with their company, at No. 7, South street, very handy both to the wharves and Baltimore street.

MARMADUKE TILDEN.
Baltimore, Feb. 16—6

OSCAR.

The property of Colonel John Taylor, of Washington.

Will cover mares the ensuing season at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of \$12 50.

Oscar is only twelve years old next spring—His astonishing performances and excellent blood are well known on the western shore, but for the information of gentlemen on this shore, I will set some of his performances, and his pedigree—he will be every Tuesday at Easton, and every Thursday at the Head of Wye, at Mr. Joseph George's. I will take in mares and their foals at one dollar per week, of which the greatest care shall be taken, and gain furnished, if required, at the market price, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents. The money must be paid at the time of covering, or before the mares are taken away.

Oscar covered last spring near Washington, at \$21 the season—The season will commence the 1st of March, and end the 20th June following. Oscar's stock are remarkable for their great substance and fine shapes.

JAMES MABB.
Talbot county, Maryland, Feb. 16—m

PEDIGREE.

Oscar and his performances are so well known throughout the State of Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to describe him or enumerate them, but for the information of those who are unacquainted with his name and powers, some of his races will be noted. He is now rising 12 years old, 15 hands and 5 inches high, a beautiful bright bay, of great bone and show, and his blood superior to any horse bred in America, as will appear by the following pedigree:

He was got by the English horse Gabriel (son of Post Boy and Handymans) his dam, was sired by Old Medley, grand dam Col. Taylor's Fanelope, by Old York's great grand dam Fanelope, great grand dam by Col. Giff.

Gabriel (sired by Lord Oglethorpe) was got by Darlington his dam by the famous High Flyer, grand dam by Snap, out of Shepher's Child mare (the dam of Cheek Stone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet, and other good runners); his dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the fifth Harley mare.

Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple, Godolphin Arabian) his dam was Aminda (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle) by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus; great grand dam Midge, by Bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Bartlett's Children; great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the True Blues.

Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.

It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has continued more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this country, than any other Stallion that has been brought into it; & to this day with gentlemen of the turf his blood is so desirable, that a portion of it, however distant, is always sought for.

Gabriel was a capital runner in England; in three weeks won 15 races, out of which number, 4 were King's plates, proving himself a good horse for long and short distances, as well as for high and low weights.

It is also to be observed that Oscar is not himself a chance horse, his dam having produced 4 foals, 3 of which have been good runners, and the 4th a promising colt.

PERFORMANCES.

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1809, at 4 years old, Oscar won with ease, the 3 M. H. The next week after, over the Washington course, he won the City and Town purse, 2 mile heats, beating Col. Taylor's Cherbourg, by Spread Eagle; Mr. Lafl's rough Napoleon by Punch, &c. &c. &c. &c. On the 2d of Oct. 1809, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Annapolis, 4 mile heats, beating Gen. Ridgely's Loring, Mr. Duckett's Democrat, and Mr. Lloyd's Dublin.

That day he was started for the Jockey Club purse at the City of Washington, and was second horse, being beat by the Maid of the Oaks, beating Mr. Allen's famous horse, Sir Solomon. Dr. Edeline celebrated mare Floretta, Col. Taylor's noted horse Top Gallant and several others.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. Terms apply to

JOHN KENNARD
November 24—m

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT.

At day of March, A. D. 1813

On application of Langford Higgins, administrator of Andrew Giles, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceeding of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1813.

J. A. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Andrew Giles, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all others having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 10th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of March, 1813.

LANGFORD HIGGINS, Adm'r
of Andrew Giles, deceased
march 9—3

IN CHANCERY.

February 17, 1813.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of John Black, made and reported by James Schibury, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 25th day of April, 1813; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star, at least once in each of three successive weeks, before the 25th day of March, 1813.

The report states the amount of the sale to be \$6356 83.

The creditors are notified to bring in their claims, with the vouchers, before the said 25th day of April.

True copy. Test—
NICHAS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Cal.
march 3—3

The Celebrated Kunning Horse, R. A. T.

Will stand this season for mares at Easton, if you will and Centralville; he will commence his season on Monday, the 22d day of March, at Easton, where he will remain until Friday, from thence to Wye Mill, on Monday he will be at Centerville; he will leave Centerville on Friday the same month back to Easton, and alternately at each of the above named places until the 22d of June. His blood and performance, will be published as soon as it comes to hand; he is so well known to gentlemen of the turf, they cannot have any doubt that what he stands as high as any horse in America. Ret will stand at twelve dollars the season and twenty five cents to the groom, paid in one 22d day of June, ten dollars will discharge the debt.

DANIEL SULLIVANE.
march 2—8

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

On application to me the subscriber, in the name of the Court, as Associate Justice of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of John Turner, of Talbot county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said John Turner having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application; and the said John Turner having taken the oath by the said act prescribed; for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court of Talbot county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him;—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Turner be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week, for three months successively, before the first Saturday in May term next, he give notice to his creditors, to appear before the said Court, at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of receiving a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said John Turner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. And I also order, that the said John Turner give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the Court House Door, of the county aforesaid, and at one Tavern in the Town of Easton, three months previous to the first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 5th day of November, 1812.

LEML. PURNELL.
February 23—3m

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway on Monday the 13th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. Matus is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round pure eye, has the thick and tough, a small headdress in his hair, & of very arched; took with him a rusty blue jacket, waistcoat and linen trousers, a cap or 6 hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of the County, fifty dollars, and if taken in the County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him again.

AARON ANTHONY.
Talbot county, Md. Dec. 9—m

WAS COMMITTED.

To the goal of the 11th ward county, on Tuesday the 5th inst. a mulatto man named A. A. about forty-four years of age, five feet five and a half inches high, with a flat nose, large thick under lip, sallow countenance, is very square made, has several scars upon the back which he says proceed from whipping. He says that he belongs to Dr. William P. Matthews, near Millicott's Lower Mills. The owner of said man is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees and all other expenses.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff of the said County, Maryland.

Belle Air, Jan. 5. 1813. 91—m

The Editors of the National Intelligencer and the Star, at Easton, are requested to publish above and send their copy to the printer for payment.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.
ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
TO CONGRESS.

The Supreme Magistrate of the American nation has laid before Congress a copy of a Proclamation of the British Governor of the Island of Bermuda, the present head quarters of the naval force of the enemy. This proclamation is grounded on a British Order in Council in October last, providing for the supply of the British West India, and their other colonial possessions, under special licences from the English government. This proclamation is accompanied by a circular letter of instructions to all the British Governors, and we may add, British partisans, informing them that the special licences are to be confined exclusively to their friends and favorites dwelling in parts of the EASTERN STATES. This mark of the special favor of an enemy sent on our coast to seize, sink, burn, and destroy whatever American property comes within their reach, must press hard and heavy on the heart of every honorable New England man; for it holds him up to the world, not only as a scolded villain, but a traitor to his nation, and a rebel to his government. It supposes him a wretch, ready, like Arnold, to sell his country for British gold; and goes far to confirm the belief of the success of Henry's mission.

The Supreme Executive, proceeding, says, that the government of G. Britain had already introduced into her commerce, during the war, a system, which at once violated the rights of other nations; and resting on a mass of forgery and perjury unknown to other times, was making an unfortunate progress in undermining those principles of morality and religion, which are the best foundation of national happiness.

This paragraph calls to recollection an host of facts dishonorable to a nation from which we were compelled to separate by reason of her injustice and oppression; a nation that has ever repined at our success, and shudders at the idea of our increasing power. If we look back on the history of the administration of England, we shall find it blackened by deeds of this sort. Their popular monarch, Charles II. while England was at war with France, was a traitor's pensioner of Louis XIV. At the English government, and its pernicious orators and writers had been proclaiming for half a century the horrors of popery, and the dangerous situation of the protestant religion; and the high importance of supporting those pious protestants, the Dutch, against France and Spain; yet sooner did they perceive that they were about rivalling them in trade and in naval prowess, than they immediately led them to all the horrors of popery, and joined with the Roman Catholic powers of France and Spain, against their old friends & fellow protestants, the Dutch, and did every thing in their power to sweep their commerce from the ocean.

The English government apply the ultimatum supplicium of their penal code, the halter, to the crime of forgery, because that crime destroys the very keel upon which their commercial greatness is built; yet England, this England which our political divines tell us contains more religion and morality than all the world beside, directed the perpetration of forgery of our paper money during the revolutionary war; and more recently of ship's papers, with a view to cap the foundation of our commercial greatness.

The history of those modern Cantabrigians, full of deceptions of this sort, full of fraud, forgery, deceit and treachery, especially that portion of it, which comprises the reign of George the Third. While the English merchant has discovered, that "Avarice is the best policy," the government is beyond dispute, the most corrupt of any upon the earth. Judging of us by themselves, that their descendants in New England would do any thing for money, under the softer name of commercial advantages, they have thought proper to hold out a lure to the avarice of their beloved kins-folks in N. England. All their orders in England and all their movements in Canada proceed on the presumption, that the commercial and trading part of the community in the E. states, bound to her by golden ligaments, which we have not strength to break asunder. Knowing that they cannot conquer us by force of arms, they are trying to subdue us by division; and to seduce us by addressing our worst feelings, and most disgraceful passions, the passion of avarice, the very antipode of patriotism. The English court have too much reason for believing, that in the estimate of human happiness, we of New England over rate riches. Alas! my countrymen, an overflowing commerce, excessive opulence, though favourable to all the splendors of art, have ever debilitated the mental energies of a people. No longer look with stupid admiration upon Old England.—The path destined by Providence for her to pursue is that of a circle. She has already arrived at her meridian; and is now fast declining to the horizon, and will ere long be seen setting in the ocean; while our track, or line of glory, is that of a *hælix*, which enlarges as it progresses. Can a people, to whom Heaven is disclosing such high destinies, be caught with the baited

hook, and drawn out of their element by the withered hand of a power sinking fast to decay?

The President of the United States observes, that the policy now proclaimed to the world by the British government, viz. enticing the Eastern States to supply with provisions the enemy in time of war, introduces into her mode of warfare, a system equally distinguished by the deformity of its features, and the depravity of its character, and he adds, with great justice, that the tendency of these demoralizing and disorganizing contrivances will be reprobated by the civilized and christian world. Yes! and the uncivilized and pagan world also.—What would a tribe of plain common sense savages say, if, when at open war with another, that tribe should apply to some of theirs to supply them, assist them and comfort them with provisions? Common sense, savage and civilized, the moral sense, Christian and Pagan, in all countries, and in all ages, rise up and pronounce such conduct, not simply deplorable, but *treasonable*; and deserving the punishment of *death*. And the President adds—this insulting attempt on the honor, and patriotism, and fidelity of the people of the EASTERN STATES, will not fail to call forth all their indignation and resentment. It will necessarily excite indignation, and call forth resentment in every man of honor, virtue, patriotism, and fidelity; and will be vindicated, palliated, or listened to by those only, stand ready to strike the standard of the nation to G. Britain, for a few paltry commercial advantages, that will perish in their using.

* See a palliation and justification in the Centinel, where, with its characteristic impudence, the President is accused of hypocrisy!

FROM THE AURORA.
UNNATURAL APPETITES.

Physiologists are divided on the question of longing, or that desire for particular things—often out of the way things—very bad things—and even sometimes dirty things, which women are said to feel during the period of gestation; some deny its existence, but like the hypochondria in the mind, has been considered as the effect of idleness, while others aver that it is a real *perceptual* gross appetite—who shall decide when doctors disagree?

But how shall we account for the grossness of that appetite which we see in the eastern states, which rests upon the feet that kick them—which excites to hatred against their fellow citizens, without whom they would have neither the means of *cinna*—nor food—nor fuel? were it not for whom, for their southern brethren, who when Boston was shut up by the Boston port bill, did not wait to enquire whether the Bostonians were in the right or in the wrong, the aggressors or the aggrieved, but like brethren and friends boldly step forward to support them, and maintain their security against external violence.

The Virginians and Carolinians, *Massachusetts* *Demagogs* did not start a shabby sophism, in order to cover a *vice* or *treachery*, or *perjury*—they were neither cowards nor perfidious traitors, they did not like Timothy Pickens on the road to Lexington, stop to pray till the action was over & come in with *white bones* while their fellow citizens were murdered by their *savage oppressors*; the southern men did not insult the Almighty by the blasphemous hypocrisy of a *fast day*, and seek to cover the baseness of their designs under the odious mask of religion.

The southern people organized a public force; where the law was not president, their generosity made up for its defects; their disinterestedness & public spirit made up what the necessities of war and the deficiencies of social organization had left defective. They did not cavil because there was no law determining their quotas—they did not violate their obligations to social order and to natural integrity, even when the social compact had no firm, and only an implied occasional existence—they supplied men and money; and though not themselves attacked, they considered the attack upon Boston, the attempt to cover Boston—the murder of the citizens of Boston, of Concord, and of Lexington, those they considered as a common cause—a common injury—and they armed to avenge the wrongs and murders of the Boston people; the Virginians considered the wounds given to Mr. Otis by British sabres & which bridged his period of life and subjected him to linger in out in anguish and sorrow, and grief to his friends; the southern people considered the wrong as done to themselves—and although the pious people of the East affect now to entertain great jealousy of the slave holders of the South, they found that a slave holder made a good general; that a slave holder led the armies of America through the contest with the bulwark of our religion; when they are using the name of that distinguished and eminent slave holder as the mask for their treasonable confederacy with England they relieve the memory of their tutelary patron, and in thus using his name, cast the deepest reproach upon his memory; by condemning all those whose misfortune it has been to inherit the evil of the slave system fixed upon them by the nefarious & inhuman policy of England.

While these *perceptual* saints of the east are using the name of Washington as their rallying word of treason—they are inflicting a double wound on his fame—by stigmatising slave holders, and by attacking the constitution which they have attributed to his influence, thus bellying and rendering odious the very work which they attribute to him.

But when we contrast the conduct of the slave holding states in 1775 and 1776—with the conduct of the eastern states from the period of the embargo to the present day; the

picture is calculated to excite shame and abhorrence; if such be the piety of New England, their religion cannot be of God, it must be the religion of the Devil; their trinity must be Lucifer, Moloch and Belphegor; for it is a religion which exhibits nothing but deformity—all faith—hypocrisy, treachery and treason; it is a stain upon the name of the religion of Christ, the first precept of which is to do unto others as you would be done unto; it is consistent with the demoralizing doctrines of England, which returns evil for good—and returns for benignity and favor, injury and injustice and ingratitude.

But humiliating and degrading is the conduct of the *Washingtonians* (as they contemptibly call themselves) in their subservience to the oppressor who kicks and cuffs them it is doubly humiliating. Their whole idolatry is based upon the great Golden Calf—this veritable Bull which has been the object of all eastern idolatry. In the human heart where there is any virtue left—where there is any consciousness of worth or merit, there is always some sense of pride, some spark of honor which kindles at contumely, and if it cannot chase will at least spurn the injurer—the very worst will turn upon the foot that casually presses it; it is for the worshippers of the Bull and the Golden Calf to lick the feet of the idol which bows them to the earth; which not merely bows them down, but treats them in return for their base idolatry with merited contempt and contumely—which for their servility repays them with insult and with shame.

We have the Quebec Mercury of the 9th of Feb. before us, and we copy from it the official report of the late action on the River Raisin from the British Adjutant General's office—prefixed to it we find the following paragraph:

"Of the different kinds of twine taken by Col. Proctor and the Indians, the quadruple we look upon as by far the most valuable; and the bipeds as the most useless. Should the American government be disposed to establish a cartel on a new system, we would willingly give up two bipeds for one quadruple."

This paragraph is no doubt characteristic of the English nation, which treats all mankind as created only for its slaves; Americans cannot expect to escape from their vulgar and brutal inclinations, they treat each other with harshness and cruelty; and those whom they oppress most and injure most, are those they abuse the most; the *Scots*, the *Irish*, the *Irish*, are in the eyes of a right John Bull only an inferior order of beings—*the Augury Society* or *Blundering Paddy*, all the world over—how can the Yankee who rebelled against their outrages, expect to escape?

But what must they think of the wretches who conduct the *Boston newspapers*, those veritable spaniels, who feed their indolence by the refuse that results there—what must they think of the Boston editors of the wooden headed Centinel, the official p. c. f. g. of the G. Z. p. c. the inveterate dishonesty of the Repository, the hypocrisy of the Palladium.

What must they think of the indifference to honor, to shame, to truth, to morality, of a man placed in the Chair of the Commonwealth, who can give aid and comfort to the public enemy, and call his conduct a *piety*, who can sink religion into a condition more contemptible than the rites of paganism, and under the show of respecting it, exhibit it by the use made of it in a light more hideous than any which fidelity has ever cast over it; what must men think of the English not absolute upon, when they witness such baseness as has been exhibited by Gov. Strong, and Quincy and Otis.

Here Americans are placed upon the same footing in the creation as *swine*, & the swine have with those objects of eastern religion a double value in comparison with the men who worship them!

If the men whom, like Edmund Burke, they thus confound with the *swinish multitude*, and at an inferior value were the same men and those only who worship the Bull, there could be retributive justice in it; but in this case the wretches who *skulk from the public contest* give the name and the shame to those who meet the brunt of battle and spurn the oppressor.

But it is not in mere momentary spurts of passion the English abate and despise—they carry it into their meditative exercises, it is a settled passion of their hearts, a matter of taste upon which they will refuse—and of which the following are specimens, and the publication of Adjutant General Bayne is the illustration with the works of the Indian chief *Roundhead* and his band of warriors.

From the Quebec Mercury.

IMPER MPTU.

To mend Hull's faults Winchester came,

But proved an erring reasoner;

He convoked on a conqueror's name,

But Proctor led him prisoner.

ANOTHER.

Columbia, for thy kind supply

Of four legged swine, we thank thee;

But keep far from us, in this sty,

That two leg'd hog, a Yankee.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

"FRIENDS OF PEACE."

As strongly as we are of the belief, that an honorable peace with England is utterly impracticable at this time, we are nevertheless disposed to respect the opinions of those who honestly dissent from this belief. And while we cherish a reverence for that sentiment of universal philanthropy, which deprecates war, on account of the sore evils which it inflicts upon the human race, we must close our bosoms to the notions of history and to the lessons of our times, before we can believe that any nation, however unoffending, can expect to be exempted from a participation in these evils. In our own times, we have seen almost every nation of Eu-

rope engaged in continual warfare; and England, whose government is often represented to us as a pattern of excellence claiming only her own, & never inflicting upon the rights of her neighbors—England has enjoyed but few and short intervals of peace during the last century. She has exterminated millions of unoffending Asiatics, and devastated empires, to gratify her inordinate ambition, and satiate her accursed avarice. She prosecuted a seven years' war against this country, merely to reclaim her undutiful subjects; & the historic page, which has recorded the massacres of Wyoming, Paoli and Groton; the burnings of Esopus, Fairfield and Danbury; the devastations of our frontiers and the horrors of her pestiferous prison ships, will long remind us of the nature of her parental mercies. She made war with France to restore monarchy to the French people, and she subsequently made war with the same nation to subvert their monarchy. She allied herself with the Turks, to check the inroads of French infidelity. She has expended thousands of lives and millions of money in Spain and Portugal to preserve to the Catholics of those kingdoms, their religion, and that system of government which tolerated and protected the infernal inquisition; while she denudes the Catholics of her own kingdom to the condition of heathens—prohibits ministers of the gospel from spreading the glad tidings of salvation in her Asiatic dominions, and draws a large revenue from the worship of the pagan deity of Juggernaut! She has been alternately the ally and enemy of Germany, of Spain, of Prussia and of Turkey, under the specious pretence of preserving the balance of power. She has attacked Denmark in the unsuspecting moments of peace, rifled her of her navy, burnt her capital, and murdered her citizens. In fine, there is not a nation in Europe with whom she has not been at war during the last 20 years—not a neutral that traverses the ocean whom she has not plundered—not a clime upon the earth where her arms have not inflicted misery.

Such have been the deeds of the government with whom this nation is at war—of the government whose magnanimity, humanity and love of justice we hear so often extolled—and into whose hands we are urged to commit the regulation of our commercial concerns, and the personal freedom of our seamen. The repeal of the orders in council, which went to restrict and to our commerce, take nothing from the force of this remark; for when those orders were in force, they were justified by British advocates in America. Can the admirers of the British government, whose constant employ is and has been war—be "friends of peace?" for peace's sake—for the friends of suffering humanity? He who must have a large stock of charity, who can reconcile with honest motives, inconsistencies so flagrant and abominable.

The character of a party, like that of an individual, is not to be judged from a single act, or the transactions of a day.—It is from a long course of conduct, and under adverse circumstances, only, that we can come to a correct conclusion.—Let us, then for a moment, revert to the history of late years, and test, by their past conduct, the professions of men, who have emblazoned in capitals upon their frontiers "FRIENDS OF PEACE!"

In 1791, these same men, who were then in power, declared war against France.—Those who remember the causes of that war, know that in magnitude they are far transcended by those which have occasioned our present contest with England. Then the blessings of peace weighed nothing when put in competition with our national rights; then further attempts to avert war by negotiation, were pronounced dishonorable and degrading; and nothing would suffice to wash out the blood of our enemies. Nay, the spirit of vengeance then so completely absorbed every feeling of humanity that a leading federalist declared on the floor of Congress, that he would wage a war of extermination, and that he would arm every man, woman and child in America, against every man, woman and child in France. President Adams was however disposed to dissent from his councillors—he made peace, and lost his office and the confidence of his party.

In 1802, these same friends of peace strenuously advocated a war with Spain, and for what? Not for the reclamation of American seamen whom Spain had impressed; not for the vindication of the imprescriptible rights of a neutral nation which she had violated; no—Spain had committed neither of these wrongs; her agent had refused us a privilege granted by treaty—a privilege of deposit at New Orleans. It was for this we were urged, by every consideration of honor and of patriotism, to draw the sword; & that too without giving Spain time to disavow the act or to repair the injury. The better policy of the republicans prevailed; and we obtained a valuable territory, by peaceable means, for less than a campaign would have cost us.

These two instances may serve to recall to the readers recollection, the repeated wish manifested by the "friends of peace" to unfurl the republican banners against imperial France; and to convince the public of the hollowness of their pretensions. It is not, until England, who has probably robbed us of \$30,000,000, impressed our seamen and violated our flag—it is not, until England has heaped up the measures of her wrongs, and rendered hostilities on our part inevitable—that they tune their notes to peace.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.
TIMELY REFLECTIONS.

The extract, which we submit of Mr. Calhoun, on the New Army Bill, conveys some very useful sentiments, in a clear and correct style. The advantage, which the opponents have over the friends of government, by appealing to the weakness and frailty of the people, is sufficiently obvious; and it is the imperative duty of a reflecting people, to guard against the sophistries and delusions, which cunning may suggest, and avarice and love of ease may sanction. The path of duty is always arduous and ascending; the path of ease downward and seducing. An economical people will be assailed by cries of boundless expense, from the system who aim to ensnare them. A humane people will be dimmed with the piteous moans of pretended philanthropy. A religious people will hear the hypocritical cant of their pretended invaders, against so wicked a procedure as war. Yet when reason is left to test the pretences of artifice, the disgraces of party will be vain and unavailing.—The truest remedy will be found to be the thorough vindication of national rights by competent means. The most real victory will dictate the struggle, which will cause a recindment of that cruel system, which entails slavery on a class of our citizens. The most sincere religion will be displayed in a vigorous & principled assertion of a righteous cause; and will find in the volume of inspiration, numerous instances, where the Almighty urged to the battle field; and protected with his shield and inspired with his special aid the *Joshuas*, who fought in defence of right by the command of Heaven.

Perversions of the best principles are the most common; because the cloak is the most valuable for unworthy motives. Hypocrisy never seeks to hide her real aspect, in any other than a plausible guise. The man who wishes to effect a sinister object, would be a fool as well as a knave, if he did not give it the most engaging appearance. In any transaction in life, if the real motive be not a good one, the inviolable course is to have a plausible pretence. Thus it is that we find attachment to Britain, in the form of fear of France—a wish to sever the Federal Union, dubbed by the name and title of Federalism;—a disaffection towards the existing government, a pretended idolization of a departed ruler;—and anxious efforts to disseminate faction and sow division, a sowed seed of religion and order. The more hideous the reality, the more fascinating will be the pretence.

Mr. Calhoun has truly stated the ground on which the R. public cause rests; and the appeal to the people, must terminate in its support, or the republic is already in dotage and in danger. A people, worthy to be free will feel, that an appeal to their just pride and enlightened reason, must receive a proper response; or they themselves are unworthy of the constitution which secures their rights, as the final, sovereign, appellate power. Happily for our country, after all the unexamined arts and industry and boldness, of the advocates of a foreign enemy, the American people do not indicate the degeneracy, which would seal their ruin. On the other hand the great body of them look back to the illustrious examples of the hard struggle, but glorious event, which made them a nation; and forward to the union and the successes, which must prove them a firm and a brave one. They consider that this first war, under the constitution, must test its competency and validity. They are solicitous to prove it amply sufficient for all the requisites of national defence and the maintenance of national rights and honor. Such, at least, do we believe the sentiments and the feelings of a large, a sufficient proportion of our population. It was expected, that faction would struggle in times like these, with double violence; and it is so. It was feared, that the unprincipled of our own country might plot with the designing agents of our country, who are among us; and we have good reason to apprehend, that these fears are realized; and that our land is not free from the stain of treason as well as espionage.—Yet these dangers can be controlled by vigilance—and the enemy vanquished by valor. The great body of the people are sound, and faithful to themselves; and the factions will yet sicken in abortive labor & the treacherous meet the fit and necessary punishment.

An obvious improvement of the sensible observations of Mr. Calhoun, is that the friends of government ought to rouse to the importance of their duties, and counteract the necessary disadvantages, under which they are supposed to labor. The "leaders of the party," whose interests are adverse to the public interest, unfortunately have tended the industry of the faithful. "The children of darkness are wiser in their generation than the children of light."—Brethren, these things ought not to be. The government, it is true is entrusted with the management of public concerns; and the power of calling forth and directing the resources of the country. But a popular government must be faithful, in trying times, unless seconded by the ardent exertions of its friend. You, the people, are at war with G. B. as well as your rulers; and you should collect, that it would be worse than an Egyptian task, to require them to "make bricks without straw;" or vindicate your rights, unless you aid them heartily, in the struggle. True interest and a fit sense of that national honor, which is national safety; just economy, real religion & humanity all concur to demand, from the people of America, united cordial, firm, and persevering efforts, to support their government in its conflict with the proud oppressor, to ensure their own safety, & avenge their slaughtered brethren.

The following are the judicious remarks of Mr. Calhoun, to which we have alluded. "On the one hand our opponents had manifestly the advantage. The love of present ease and enjoyment, the love of gain, and party zeal, were on their side. These

constitute part of the weakness of our nature. — We naturally lead that way without the aid of persuasion. Far more difficult is the task of the majority. It is their duty to support the distant, but lasting interest of our country. It is their duty to elevate the minds of the people, and to call up all of those qualities, by which present sacrifices are made to secure a future good. On the other hand, our cause is not without its hope. The interest of the people and that of the leaders of a party, are, as observed by a gentleman from New York, (Mr. Stow) often at variance. The people are always ready, unhesitatingly by ignorance or delusion, to participate in the success of the country, or to sympathize in its adversity. Very different are the feelings of the leaders; on every great measure they stand pledged as against its success, and almost invariably consider that their political consequence depends on its defeat. The heat of debate, the spirit of settled opposition, and the confident prediction of disaster, are among the causes of this opposition between the interest of a party and their country; and in no instance under our own government have they existed in a greater degree than in relation to the present war. The evil is deeply rooted in the constitution of all free governments, and is the principal cause of their weakness and destruction. It has but one remedy, the virtue and intelligence of the people—it behooves them, as they value the blessings of their freedom, not to permit themselves to be drawn into the vortex of party rage. For if by such opposition the firmest government should prove incompetent to maintain the rights of the nation against foreign aggression, they will find realized the truth of the assertion, that government is protection, and that it cannot exist where it fails of this great and primary object. The authors of the weakness are commonly the first to take the advantage of it, and to turn it to the destruction of liberty."

JOHN LOWELL.

Extracts from an Oration delivered by J. LOWELL, in 1859, when France and America were at war—How opposite is the language of Mr. Lowell and his deluded followers at the present day.

Bost. Pat.

"Americans why should you indulge this war, this deadly activity and oblation for 200,000, which you know must be delusive? Where is the magnanimous and unquarrelsome spirit of your forefathers? Where the courage, where the heroism which animated the Patriots of 1776? Have you not hearts and hearts as well as they? And do you not pulse beat as high for your rights and independence, as theirs? Which of you is ready to abandon his altar, or his first side? Will you, my military friends, tamely surrender the honor of your country, with your gleaming bayonets unsheathed and with your rusty swords by your sides?"

"What our enemies ardently wish, must be our bane—what they dread must be our antidote. Let us then heroically meet our danger in the face. Let us discard the dangerous idea of false pretense, and DISHONORABLE PEACE. Beautiful Heaven has blessed us with a country rich in resources, exuberant in productions; let them not remain neglected and useless. Our citizens are numerous, enterprising and brave. Let us then proclaim our rights from the mouth of our cannon."

"Discard a mean, parsimonious policy, a disgraceful calculation of pecuniary interests. Then we should not want able and courageous defenders. Then should Gallie for British lightning assault us. Our WASHINGTON, unwarmed, would conduct, with his sword every flash to the deed." Then these Sacred Altars of the Most High should be seen from profanation; your wives from defilement, and your children from slaughter. Then should united America join in one choral congratulation of ADAMS, LAW, AND LIBERTY."

"The Boston 'Proteus'—This man has written more against the republican administrations of Jefferson and Madison than all the rest of OUR WRITERS put together. He is the author of the 'Analysis' alluded to by Henry, in his correspondence; and besides being a Paragaphist, has assumed many high sounding signatures, viz. 'Pacifist,' 'Boston Rebel,' 'Juris Consul,' 'Faulkner,' 'New England Farmer,' &c. He comes very honestly by his political principles for his father, like the present Gov. of Mass. was suspected during the revolution of not being very hearty in the cause; until this country was in the full career of triumph; and then very wisely and very prudently joined the patriotic band."

Ed. Balt. Pat.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

Boston, March 13.
The New Hampshire election for Governor, &c. I have good reason to believe will prove completely successful to the Republican Ticket. Returns from 112 towns have been received, in which there is no falling off from the last year. These are from the most federal parts of the State. Those that are to come in, is calculated, will be more favorable still. There is no doubt in my mind, that all the branches of the Legislature will be Republican; and if there be choice of Governor by the people, the patriotic Plumer will be appointed by the Legislature, as he was the last year. So far as we have heard the result, it is most cheering to the friends of the country. Even our Boston Tories consider the election as lost to them. Those who were but yesterday boasting and flourishing on the exchange, are now in conclusion—not a man of them to be seen. Their homes are completely blasted. They boast that they should carry the election, by a majority of 6 or 8,000, and vainly believe that the Republicanism of that State was prostrate in the dust. Applying scriptural language to their political situation, the friends of Britain may well exclaim 'in the midst of life we are in death.' P. S. An election for town officers was held yesterday and the day before in Salem. There, I have not heard; but it is supposed the federalists will succeed by a majority of about 100. At the last election, they carried their ticket, by about 400 majority. The good cause everywhere gains strength."

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1813.

POSTSCRIPT.

About half past one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the rear of Mr. Henrich's tavern, in the kitchen of Mrs. Sewell, and before the flames could be checked, upwards of twenty buildings were consumed, principally frame. John Bennett, Esq. is loser to a large amount—and many have lost their all; but as to amount, or particulars, we now have not time to collect.

Washington, March 19.

We have no further certain information on the subject of the detachment sent off from General Harrison's army for the purpose of attempting the destruction of the British shipping at Malden, which marched, we believe, on the 25th ult. A report has reached the City in a letter from Buffalo, dated the 6th of March, of an express having brought information that Gen. Harrison had retaken Detroit. We are inclined to disbelieve it, because we have never understood it to be his object at present to go there, and because it was not in the line of his operations at Malden, as we understand them.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Sinclair, dated U. States schr. Adeline, Chesapeake Bay, March 11, 1813.

"I was until the 10th inst. reaching the mouth of the Potomac, where I received direct information that the enemy were in Lynnhaven Bay, with four 74's, five frigates, and some small vessels; and that two other frigates, with two armed Baltimore built schooners, and a sloop were off New Point Light, committing depredations in a very inlet and on every bay-craft they could come across. I immediately proceeded down the bay, and at midnight made a harbor under Gwyn's Island, the wind being ahead and a prospect of bad weather. After having anchored in a line across the channel with two gun boats in company (the other not being able to fetch in had gone to the Rappahannock) I was hailed from an armed schooner, within us, to know who we were. I informed him, and upon requiring to know who he was, he went to quarters immediately, and ordered my boat aboard him. I had anchored with springs upon our cables and our men at quarters. I ordered him to let me know who he was, and upon his insisting on my boat's being sent to him, I fired a musket ahead of him, which he instantly returned with a broadside of round and grape shot, with a constant fire of small arms. Being well assured from this conduct, that it was one of the schooner belonging to the enemy, I opened a fire on her from this vessel, and in about 15 or 20 minutes silenced her. I now ordered firing, and directed the nearest gun boat to hail him and know if he had struck us, and who he was. He made no reply, but immediately renewed the action. I then ordered a general fire from all the vessels, and in about the same length of time silenced him a second time. He acted, upon our ceasing to fire, precisely as he had before done, and it was now well an hour before he was a third time silenced. As his conduct did not deserve a third indulgence, yet humanity induced me to stop the effusion of blood, which our well directed fire most evidently had caused on board his vessel. I was now in the act of sending an officer on board him to take possession, when I discovered he had made sail and was endeavoring to escape under cover of the darkness of the night. I immediately cut my cable and made sail after him; but after a running fight of half an hour, his great superiority of sailing, and the extreme darkness of the night, effected his escape. The last we saw of him, he appeared to be on a wind down the Bay. This procedure, added to his other conduct, and his having, as I am informed by the inhabitants of this place, anchored here just at night, without showing any colours, confirms me in the opinion of his being one of her light cruisers. He has no doubt suffered severely in killed and wounded, as we were at all times in good grape and canister distance, and from the quantity of his bulwarks which were hoisted on shore near where he lay, his hull must have been as much shattered, as we could see his rigging appeared to be, by the light from his guns."

"Our damage has been very trifling, only one man severely wounded, and our rigging a little cut. I cannot say too much in praise of all the officers and crew of this vessel."

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Sinclair, dated U. States schr. Adeline, Chesapeake Bay, March 13.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that I have this day received information, that the unknown vessel we engaged on the 10th at night, and of which I gave you the particulars in my letter of the 11th, was his B. M. schooner Lottery, and that she sunk that night before she could reach the fleet at New Point Comfort."

Richmond, March 15.

Just as this paper was going to press we were informed by a gentleman who brought dispatches for the Governor, that an engagement took place on the night of the 10th inst. between three of our gun boats from Washington (on their way to Norfolk) and a British vessel of considerable force. The action lasted two hours, when the enemy sheered off, after being much injured. It is supposed that a number of the British were killed—a number of hats, &c. &c. were found about the morning. The gun boats sustained but trifling damage; a Lieutenant of one of the boats was slightly wounded.

From the Federal Republican of March 15.

"We state upon authority, that has seldom if ever misled us, that the intention of Admiral Warren has been ascertained to penetrate and scour all the navigable rivers of the south, and destroy the shipping. This is to be done as a retaliation upon us, for letting loose privateers upon British commerce. Upon the same authority, we mention the meditated destruction of the shipping in the Port of Baltimore. After knocking down the Port, all the wharves were to be burnt, and such shipping as could not be carried off, consigned to the flames."

Baltimore, March 16.

We understand that Generals Smith & Strickland had a conference with the Governor on Thursday last, and that the result was a general order from his excellency directing general Smith to make the necessary arrangements for the defence of the port of Baltimore. And we are authorized to say, that measures were immediately adopted under the orders of Gen. Smith—that prepared ammunition is ready to deliver to the commanders of corps to be distributed by them when it shall be necessary—that the different corps have orders to fix their respective alarm posts, to which the men will assemble on an alarm being given—that the fort is in a perfect state of preparation, requiring only in case of attack the aid of our citizen soldiers—and that to prepare them for its defence, the infantry by battalions and artillery by companies, will be marched to the fort every Wednesday and Saturday, to be trained to the defence of fortification. A squadron of observation consisting of two troops of dragoons, is held ready to march at a moment's notice. Letters have been written to the secretary of war and navy, for their aid, and Capt. Gordon of the navy commanding at this station, has received orders to co-operate with general Smith for the defence of Baltimore. We also understand that orders have been issued by general Smith to the Brigadiers of the division, to call out the drafts upon the act of congress and hold them ready to march at a moment's warning. In fine, we are satisfied that no proper means for our defence have been and will be adopted by the commanding officer, who, we confidently assert, will be nobly supported by the militia of the city and precincts."

not, by the way, that we have any particular anxiety that they should become friends of the present administration—for if they were, it must inevitably sink. Now we are at war, they cry 'peace, peace,' when there is no peace; if we were at peace, they would doubtless be, as they have heretofore been, the strenuous advocates of energetic measures—the champions of active warfare. They cry aloud for peace—it is their watchword—and yet, of two measures pointing to that object, they openly oppose the one, and insidiously attack the other. What will please them? No thing. What would they be at? Heaven only knows, and we will not pretend to divine."

Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in the City, dated

"Sackett's Harbor, March 5th.
There are about ten thousand troops here, regulars and militia. The English have not attacked us yet; but we daily expect it. We are preparing to meet them; and in case they do attack, we will do them some essential injury, before we surrender."

Norfolk, March 13.

James River is completely blockaded. The northern mail has not arrived for 5 days. A little skirmish took place last evening between a tender to the Constellation with 80 men, and the English tenders that had gone up to James River."

We are now under a more rigorous blockade than ever—There are three frigates in Hampton Roads, which cut off every communication to or from your place. No kind of a vessel or boat can either go out or come into the roads without being captured. We fear every vessel or boat from Baltimore, bound into the roads must be captured. We would advise no shipments to be made for this place in any craft whatever, as they cannot get in, neither can any thing pass this to the Eastern Shore. You had better name dispatches to the Packets."

The valuable cargo of the transport ship Lady Johnson, consisting of Congreve rockets, bomb shells, cannon, cannon balls, and other military and naval munitions, prize to the French privateer Comet, and which has for some time been lying in the Delaware, has been offered to the American government. We have no doubt the executive will avail itself of the offer, and become the purchaser of supplies of materials so inestimable at this time, and which were designed by the enemy to be used against this country. We may likely turn the enemy's own weapons against himself. [Balt. Amer.]

Savannah, March 2.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Editor of the REPUBLICAN has been particularly favored with the sight of an extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's, to his friend in this City, dated February 25th, 1813, which states that the Tennessee troops, and those under Col. Smith, have returned from an expedition against the Indians, which they have defeated. They took from them one hundred horses, a great many cattle, and some prisoners, having killed 20, some say 60, and burnt the Letchaway town, and several small Indian towns. Our loss is one killed, and seven wounded. To rights southern mail will, no doubt, put us in possession of the particulars of the battle."

Since the above was in type, a gentleman arrived in this place, direct from Camp Pinkney, who belonging to the detachment sent against the Indians, in East Florida, from whom the following information is derived:
On Wednesday, 3d ult. the army left Camp Pinkney, and arrived at Payne's town on the 9th—surprised & killed 15 Indians, wounded 7, and burnt the town. They then proceeded to Bow Leg's town—destroyed it, but killed not took any Indians—it being abandoned before they arrived. The day following, they returned to the first town they had destroyed, and encamped. There they were attacked by about (it is supposed) 200 Indians and ***** the action was kept up on both sides, one hour and a half, when the Indians and ***** were charged and dispersed with considerable loss. The detachment destroyed about 350 houses, and took 300 horses, but owing to want of provender, about 150 of them perished on the way. All the Indian settlements are completely destroyed. The loss of our army was 1 killed and 7 wounded—some horses were lost and some killed."

This detachment in the first action, was between 200 and 250 strong, consisting of Colonel Williams' regiment, from East Tennessee, and volunteers from this State—they were all mounted. On the day after the first engagement, they were reinforced by a detachment of regulars, commanded by Col. Smith, which were the only troops of that description in the detachment."

Washington City, March 17.

We have frequently expressed our opinion that the federal editors and demagogues, who clamor so loudly for peace, are in fact not the real friends of peace; that they are the friends of peace only because their government is at war. Our readers, we doubt not, agreed with us in opinion, in deciding how could they differ, when so many of the leading federalists in one branch of the National Legislature, and every one of them in the other, voted against a measure (the bill respecting foreign seamen) for the adoption of which they have heretofore clamored, which cannot have any other effect than to aid in the restoration of peace—and to which there could, among the opposition, be no other objection than that it was supposed to have received the approbation of the Executive. Every day's experience confirms our opinion on this head; and nothing more, than the conduct of opposition in relation to the acceptance of the Russian mediation. Vexed to the soul, without daring to say so; because to avow it would expose to their credulous followers the hollow insincerity of their professions; vexed, we say, at the occurrence of any event which opens an avenue through which gleams the most distant prospect of peace, they but ill conceal their chagrin at the annunciation of the acceptance of the friendly offer of the Emperor of Russia, whilst they tell their readers Mr. Madison cannot have acted in this respect in good faith—why, think you, reader? Because, in lamentable truth, the President has in the spirit of a man and a patriot, on two occasions recently, affirmed the justice of our cause and the atrocity of the conduct of the British government and its officers. This, we know, is incompatible with the ideas of propriety entertained by the factious editors, with whom Indian massacre affords food for laughter, and British attempts against our union are an excellent jest; but it was no less the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the nation to have thus spoken—a duty perfectly consistent with another obligation, equally incumbent on him, of accepting the first overture, through any medium, which may lead to honorable peace, the only object of the war. We do not know indeed that this mediation will produce a peace; sure we are that it will not, if it is to be obtained only by the abandonment of any of those rights, to assert which the war was commenced. But Russia knows the justice of our cause, for it is one which she is herself upheld; and she will not ask of us to patch up an inglorious peace by the sacrifice of essential rights. It remains to be seen whether our enemy will abandon his usurpations on neutral rights and national law; or whether, if he do not, the mediation of Russia will have been in vain."

It is impossible for us to say what act of the administration would stimulate the factious editors; not, by the way, that we have any particular anxiety that they should become friends of the present administration—for if they were, it must inevitably sink. Now we are at war, they cry 'peace, peace,' when there is no peace; if we were at peace, they would doubtless be, as they have heretofore been, the strenuous advocates of energetic measures—the champions of active warfare. They cry aloud for peace—it is their watchword—and yet, of two measures pointing to that object, they openly oppose the one, and insidiously attack the other. What will please them? No thing. What would they be at? Heaven only knows, and we will not pretend to divine."

FROM NILES'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

AMERICAN PRIZES.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain, And not a sail but by permission spreads."

Brit. Naval Register.

357. Schooner Prince of Wales captured by the Growler privateer and released, after taking out a few pipes of Madeira wine, &c.
356. Ship Aurora, 12 guns, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, worth \$300,000, sent into N. Port, by the Holkar privateer of N. York.

357. 358. Two vessels captured by the Mars privateer, & sent into England as captives. 357—The Mars has arrived at N. London, after a cruise of 100 days, during which he took 11 prizes, some of them valuable. She only fired seven shots during her cruise. She has on board one hundred thousand dollars in cash, taken out of the different vessels, whose arrival may be daily looked for.

359. Brig Pelican, from London for Gibraltar, with a cargo of iron and fish, sent into Charleston by the Mars, of N. London.
360. Sloop —, laden with hides, sent into Newbern N. C. by a privateer of that port.

361. Brig Emu, 10 guns, 25 men, from Portsmouth for Botany Bay, with 49 women convicts, sent into N. York by the Holkar of that port.

362. The convicts and prisoners were landed on the island of St. Vincent—one of the Cape Verde Islands—with a stock of provisions sufficient to last them 6 months—the island abounding with water and crabs, worth \$100,000, sent into Mablehead, by the Growler.

Port of New York, March 17.

Arrived, privateer Paul Jones, Dobson, from a cruise of three months off the Western Islands, having made 9 prizes and about three hundred prisoners, without losing a man or receiving a shot.

Extracts from her Log Book.

Dec. 17, left in with the wreck of the American privateer Teazer, which had been burnt by Admiral Warren. Dec. 31, boarded ship Ganges, from Philad. for Lisbon, and ship Concordia, of Mablehead, from Baltimore for Cadiz. Jan. 3, boarded brig George, of Boston, 22 days from Charleston for Lisbon. 7th, captured the ship Seaton, of 12 six pounders, from St. Salvador to Lisbon, with flour, rum, &c. 9th, boarded ship Mary, of Boston, from Charleston for Cadiz. 25th, recaptured brig Little James, from Lisbon for Salem; had been captured by the British sloop of war Jasper—ordered her for New York. 28th, was chased by the British ship Zenobia, and outlasted her. Same day, captured the British ship St. Martin's Plaster, of 12 guns, from London to Malta, with sugar, spices, &c. value \$150,000. Same day, captured the British transport ship Canada, of 10 guns, 100 soldiers, and 12 horses; ransomed her for £3,000 sterling. Same day, captured, by boarding, the Quebec, of 12 guns, from London for Gibraltar, with 750 packages dry goods, including 100 bales of India prize goods, &c. estimated at \$300,000. 29th, was chased all day by a brig of war—gave her several shots from the stern chasers. 31st, boarded ship Stranger, from Liverpool, via Lisbon, for N. York. Feb. 2, captured sloop Pearl, of London, from St. Michaels, with fruit. Same day, captured brig Return, of London, from Cumana for St. Michaels. Same day, captured brig John and Isabella, of Berwick, on Tweed, which had been blown out of St. M. Roads. Next day, captured brig London Packet, of six guns, also blown out, gave up the John and Isabella to the prisoners. 12th, spoke privateer Glove, of Baltimore, got 13 days, had captured nothing. 24th, boarded ship Enterprise, Juppert, of Hallowell, from Savannah for Cadiz. March 11, spoke ship —, of Bath, 5 days from Philad. for Lisbon.

THE CONTRAST.

The expenses of the British government exceed FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS per annum, or more than TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS each week. The federalists raise a great hue and cry on account of the expenses which our government necessarily incur in the war to which they have been compelled to engage; they say these expenses will ruin the country. But it is a fact that the whole expenses of the American government in this war of war will not much exceed thirty millions of dollars per annum; and that this sum, great as it is, would be absorbed and expended by the British government in the shortest space of three weeks! How insignificant must appear the calculations of "ruin" by these gentry, who sigh for nothing more ardently than they do for the ruin and disgrace of this only remaining republic!"

New Hampshire Patriot.

"The expenses of our government in this ruinous war, are enormous," says the federalists; "the people will all be brought to poverty. How does this happen? Do not all the expenditures go into the pockets of the people? Are not the provisions of our troops raised on our own ground? Is not their clothing the produce of our own looms? Are not their arms manufactured in our own workshops? Is not the farmer enabled to sell his produce—the manufacturer his goods—the artisan his implements of war, by these very expenditures of our government? And do not these opportunities make rich all these classes? Is not the money expended among us, and is it not more plenty in consequence? How, then, are the expenditures of our government ruinous to the people? Let every man bring the subject home to his own business, and he will quickly decide it to be far otherwise. Ibid."

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed BENJAMIN HOBAN, Esq. formerly Secretary of State in Massachusetts, to the situation of Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, in the room of Charles W. Goldsborough, Esq. removed.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the Lights of the Light House on Cape Henry, and also all the other Light Houses in the Chesapeake, will be immediately extinguished.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, March 16, 1813.

LOOK OUT!

Four British ships, from the blockading squadron in the Chesapeake, are said to have been taken up and committed to jail in Baltimore during the last week, one of them dressed in women's apparel; after commitment, they confessed they were a part of twenty on the same business."

The British ship in Talbot county begin to think that the blockading squadron may not discriminate between friends and enemies, should a landing take place; the safety of the strong box, in Eastern, is becoming of interest to the knowing ones."

Departed this life, on Tuesday the 16th inst. at his residence in Queen Ann's county, Robert F. Esq. During his illness he manifested the most Christian patience, resignation and confidence; and expired tranquilly, in perfect peace with God and all mankind. As a husband, a father, a master, a neighbor, a citizen and a Christian, those who knew him best prize him most. No newspaper panegyric can enhance the respectful remembrance in which he will long be held.

—, on Friday night last, Dr. William F. Seth, of this county,—a man highly respected by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MARCH 22d, 1813.

The Commissioners of the Cavalry of Talbot county will meet at Easton, on FRIDAY, 26th inst. at 11 o'clock.

P. BENSON, B. G.

12th Brigade, M. M.

march 23—1

CAVALRY ORDERS.

The INDEPENDENT LIGHT DRAGOONS are ordered to meet on FRIDAY next, the 26th inst. at Easton, 11 o'clock in the morning, completely equipped, with furniture in good order, and with valances and halters.

A particular occurrence renders a punctual attendance indispensably necessary.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

march 23—1

NOTICE

The "Facing Light Infantry Blues" are requested to meet at the usual place of parade, on the court house green, on FRIDAY the 26th inst. at half past 2 o'clock, with uniform, arms and accoutrements in complete order.

GEORGE W. SMITH, Capt.

N.B. Those who cannot attend on that day, and have arms belonging to the Blues, are requested to send them out for inspection.

G. W. S. Capt.

march 23—1

PUBLIC SALE

Will be sold at public vendue, on FRIDAY the 24th of April, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on a credit of six months, for all sums of and over 6 dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and for all sums under 6 dollars the cash will be required.—All the personal estate of William Arrindell, late of Talbot county, deceased, in King's Creek, consisting of a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which are, several valuable beds, a good riding chair in excellent order, a quantity of bacon, lard, corn and corn blades, some good cider, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention—the sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS ARRINDILL, Admr.

of Wm. Arrindill, dec'd.

march 23—2

PUBLIC SALE

Will be offered at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of James Dudley, dec'd.—the personal property of the said dec'd. consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. A credit of six months will given on all sums over 6 dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, before the removal of the property; for all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required. The sale to commence at ten o'clock.

ELIZABETH DUDLEY, Ex'rs.

JOHN DUDLEY, Ex'or.

march 23—3

PUBLIC SALE

By order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County.

Will be exposed to public auction, on the first TUESDAY in July next, one moiety of the mills in North West Fork, Dorchester county, formerly the property of Dr. Gale, and now in possession of Mr. James Valley. The terms of this sale are, bond with good security, payable in two equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will be on the premises, and at the hour of twelve. A good title will be given to the purchaser, by

H. H. IRVING, Trustee.

Salisbury, march 23—4

FOR SALE.

A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office

march 23—m

THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Will meet at Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 14th of April next, for the purpose of granting licenses to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland, agreeably to law.

march 23—4

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have the pleasure of informing the public that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which they will sell at a small advance for Cash. N.B. Feathers and low linen will be received in exchange for Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME.

march 23—m

APPRENTICES WANTED.

To the Printing & Carrying Business. Two Boys between 12 and 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business, on good terms if early application be made to the subscriber.

JOHN REGISTER.

Wye, 3d mo. 23—5

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1813.

The creditors of Levin Kimmy, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Levin Kimmy, to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto; and having complied with the directions of the said acts, and having given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, to be held at Denton on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Levin Kimmy should not have the relief prayed for.

By order of the Court—

TITO: RICHARDSON, Clk.

To be published in one paper at Easton, three successive weeks, at least three months before the second Monday in October next.

march 23—5

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the

STAR OFFICE.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT Confirming certain claims in the district of Vincennes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the decisions of the register and receiver of public monies for the district of Vincennes, made in favor of persons claiming donation lands in said district, as entered in a list of claims which in the opinion of the said register and receiver ought to be confirmed in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes," passed on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten, which list is a part of their report to the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date of the twenty seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be, and the same are hereby confirmed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following persons whose claims, according to the aforesaid report, are not embraced by the provisions of the above recited act but which nevertheless in the opinion of the register and receiver ought to be confirmed, shall be, and their claims are hereby confirmed respectively, to the following quantities of land that is to say: The heirs of Francois Peltier, the heirs of Benoit Lefevre, and the heirs of Jean Btt. Valcour, respective-ly, four hundred acres; Rene Comeau, Francois Cardinal, the heirs of Joseph Pen-cale, the heirs of Jacob Howell, the heirs of Alexander Wilson, the heirs of Daniel Sullivan, and the heirs of Jacob Tavebaugh, respectively, one hundred acres.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several persons whose claims are confirmed by this act, are hereby authorized to enter their claims with the register of the land office at Vincennes, on any part of the tract set apart for this purpose in said district, by virtue of the act, entitled "An act respect- ing the claims to lands in the Indiana ter- ritory and state of Ohio," and in conformity to the provisions of that act: Provided, That such locations, shall be made prior to the first day of October next; and the right of any person who shall neglect to locate prior to that day shall become void and for- ever be barred.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every person, or the legal representative of every person, whose claim to a tract of land is confirmed by this act, shall, whenever his claim shall have been located and surveyed, be entitled to receive from the register of the land office at Vincennes a certificate, stat- ing that the claimant is entitled to receive a patent for such tract of land by virtue of this act; for which certificate the register shall receive one dollar; which certificate shall entitle the party to a patent for the said tract of land which shall issue in like man- ner as is provided by law for the other lands of the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 15, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Giving the right of pre-emption in the pur- chase of lands to certain settlers in the Il- linois territory.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person, or the legal representative of every person, who has ac- tually inhabited and cultivated a tract of land lying in either of the districts established for the sale of public lands, in the Illinois territory, which tract is not rightfully claim- ed by any other person, and who shall not have removed from said territory; every such person and his legal representatives shall be entitled to a preference in becom- ing the purchaser from the United States of such tract of land at private sale, at the same price and on the same terms and conditions in every respect, as are or may be provided by law for the sale of other lands, sold at private sale in said territory; That not more than one quarter section of land shall be sold to any one individual, in virtue of this act; and the same shall be bounded by the sectional and divisional lines run, or to be run, under the direction of the Surveyor General for the division of the public lands: Provided also, That no land reserved from sale by former acts, or lands which have been directed to be sold in town lots, and out lots, shall be sold under this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person claiming a preference in be- coming the purchaser of a tract of land, in virtue of this act, shall make known his claim, by delivering a notice in writing, to the Re- gister of the Land Office, for the district in which the land may lie, wherein he shall particularly designate the quarter section he claims; which notice the Register shall file in his office, on receiving twenty five cents from the person delivering the same. And in every case where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Register and receiver of Public Monies of the Land Office, that any person, who has delivered his notice of claim, is entitled, according to the provi- sions of this act, to a preference in becoming the purchaser of a quarter section of land, such person so entitled shall have a right to enter the same, with the Register of the Land Office, on producing his receipt from the Receiver of Public Monies for at least one twentieth part of the purchase money, as in case of other public lands sold at private sale: Provided, That all lands to be sold under this act shall be entered with the Re- gister, at least two weeks before the time of the commencement of the public sales in the district wherein the land lies; and every person having a right of pre-emption in be- coming the purchaser of a tract of land, who shall fail so to make his entry with the Re- gister, within the time prescribed, his right

shall be forfeited, and the land by him claim- ed shall be offered at public sale, with the other public lands in the district to which it belongs.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 5, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT To raise ten additional companies of Ran- gers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep- resentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to raise ten additional companies of rangers, on the same provisions, conditions and restrictions as those authorized to be raised by "An act author- izing the President of the United States to raise certain companies of Rangers for the protection of the frontiers of the United States," which said companies shall be in lieu of one of the regiments authorized to be raised by the act in addition to the act enti- tled "An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes," passed the twenty ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 25, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the relief of John Binnion

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep- resentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That John Binnion be permitted to withdraw his entries made on the eighteenth day of September eighteen hundred and ten, in the land office of Madison county, Mississippi territory, for the north-west, north east and south east quarters of section No thirty four, township No. three of range No two, east, and that the monies paid by him on the said entries shall be placed to his credit on any purchase he shall or may here- after make of public land in the same district: Provided, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of public monies of the said land office that the entries for the said quarter sections were made in mistake for the said quarter sections were made in mistake for the other quarter sections in- tended to have been purchased by the said Binnion.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
January 27, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the relief of the Bible Society of Phila- delphia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep- resentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the duties arising and due to the United States upon certain stereotyped plates imported during the last year into the port of Philadelphia, in board the ship Brilliant, by the Bible Society of Philadelphia, for the purpose of printing editions of the Holy Bible, be and the same are hereby remitted, on behalf of the United States, to the said society; and a duty bond or security given for the securing of the pay- ment of the said duties shall be cancelled.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 2, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

TANNERY, AND DRYING ES- TABLISHMENT

The subscriber wishes to rent immediately, for one, or more years, his well known Yard in the village of Hillsborough, wherein he has for some time, carried on the business of Tanning and Drying, which he is now unable to attend to, from a long continuance of ill health. The Yard has forty one vats, and is otherwise furnished with houses and utensils for carrying on the business with convenience and profit. It is well stocked with Leather, Hides and Bark, which he will sell to the person who may rent the Yard, on accom- modating terms. Apply to

JOHN EAGLE,
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.
march 16—4

IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, That the stated Term in July be al- tered from the first to the second Tuesday, and that the Term for the return of process and the hearing of causes be held accordingly.
Test. JAS. P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.
march 16

BLACK SMITH WANTED.

The subscriber will give liberal wages to a man who understands the above business, that can come well recommended. A single man would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber, living in St. Michael's, Talbot county.
march 16—5 JOHN DORGIN.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT.

March 9th, 1813.
On application of James Houston, administrator with a copy of deceased will annexed of Ed- ward Wright, late of Caroline county, deceased.— It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid, I have here- unto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of March, anno domini, eighteen hundred and thirteen
J. RICHARDSON, Regr.
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are here- by warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen
JAMES HOUSTON, Adm'r.
with the will annexed of Edward Wright.
march 16—3

A LIST OF PERSONS

Not residents of Allegany county, who are as- sessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1812 are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons' names.	Sums due.	Persons' names.	Sums due.
Enoch Bailey	26	Romulus Riggs	31
John Boyd	86	James Randall	65
Matthew Boudall	50	John H. Stone	17
Peter Casenave's heirs	231	Benj. Stoddert	82
Benj. C. Calhoun	2	Nicholas Storm	115
George Dent	24	John Stephens	43
Thos. Donaldson	370	Osborn Sprigg	16
W. A. Perkins	13	James Williams	218
Walter Hellen	13	John Wilmett	13
Joseph French	25	John Williams	13
Geo. Fitzhugh	51	Win. Johnson	13
Philip Graybill	13	Thomas Neale	152
Ellas & John W. Glenn	13	Jos. E. Rowles	140
Robert Gover	13	George Barker	126
Otho Hughes	51	Benjamin Black	16
Lory Hughes	52	Harmanus Al- ticks	18
Robert Hughes	160	William A. Boyd	16
David Kerr	13	Daniel C. Brent	91
Robert Kerr, jr.	13	Edward Bayin	77
Henry Kuhn	26	Dennis Corbett	20
Nicholas Leake	36	John Hunter	15
Ric'd. McCubbin	56	Clement Ingle	15
Peter Mann	13	Christopher	13
Gas. R. Morris	13	Kealover	10
Gilbert Murdoch	13	James H. Longin	10
Duncan McKick- er	58	John Rine	470
William Neale	13	John C. Jones	24
Roger Poland	51	heirs	112
Pearson & Rod- gers	51	Sm'l J. Cool-idge	1
William Pierson	12	Marg't Cool-idge	150
James Reid	17	Eliza	2
John Randall	13	Richard Bur- gess, jr.	1
Thomas Roberts	188	James Robardet	35
Richard Ridgely	221		

[* Where an Asterisk (*) occurs, add a half cent.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That if the county charges due on the Lands charged on the Books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Thomas Ridgely, Col- lector of said county, or to Joseph Sullivan, of the city of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice, to wit, on the first day of July next, the lands as charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due on, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.
By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county,
L. HILLARY, Clk.
march 16—5

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and acquaintances, and the visitors of Easton, generally, that he has taken and opened as a PUBLIC HOTEL, that new, elegant and commodious three-story Brick House, (the property of John Bennett, Esq.) at the corner of Washing- ton and Court streets, where he hopes to deserve public favour.

He begs leave to inform the public that he pro- poses every convenience to travellers, visitors, comfort—His rooms are elegant and convenient—his waiters are equal, perhaps, to any in the State—his figures of the best quality—and from his situation, so near the Market, his table will be well supplied. His stables, built of brick, are very commodious.
The subscriber flatters himself that his house will be particularly agreeable to female visitors, and travelling parties, as they can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

THOMAS HENRIX.
January 12—m

FOR SALE.

250 bags of Coffee, some of which is first quality.
50 lbs. Rye Whiskey,
10 bushels good molasses,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
4 hhd. W. I. Rum,
With a General Assortment of GROCERIES.

Apply to
J. & A. LEVERING,
No. 25, Chesapeake, Baltimore.
Who inform their country friends and others, that they sell GRAIN on commission.
Feb. 16—10

65 The Editors of the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and Star at Easton, will insert the above notice ten times, and forward their ac- count to the Editors of the Patriot for payment.

APPRENTICES

Wanted to the Earthen Ware business.
Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age of good dis- positions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber.

RICHES S. JONES, Baltimore.
march 9—12

P. S. Any letters relative to the above, I sh- all with Mr. Edward Matland, Mr. Wm. Cox, or Mr. Caleb Brown, Easton, will meet with atten- tion.
N. S. J.

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year,
That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Eli. Richard Owen. For terms apply to
JOHN KENNARD.
november 24—m

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT.

On application of Langford Higgins, adminis- trator of Edward Higgins, late of Talbot county, de- ceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice re- quired by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's C. of the County aforesaid, I have here- unto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1813.
Test. JA. PRICE, Regr.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the subscri- ber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Andrew Giles, late of Talbot county, deceased.— All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenti- cated for settlement, on or before the 10th day of September next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of March, 1813.
LANGFORD HIGGINS, Adm'r
of Andrew Giles, deceased
march 9—3

NOTICE.

The subscribers hath obtained from the Or- phan's Court of Queen Ann's county, in Mary- land, letters of administration on the personal es- tate of Jonathan Nichols, late of said County, de- ceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscri- bers, at or before the 20th day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of March, 1813.
HENRY NICOLS,
Catharine county
JOSHUA KENNARD,
Queen Ann's county.
march 16—3

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS. (Renewable)

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Wash- ington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.
There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divid- ed, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.
JOHN M. G. EMORY.
feb. 2—m

The Celebrated Running Horse, R A T.

Will stand this season for mares at Easton, Wye Mill and Centerville, he will commence his season on Monday, the 22d day of March, at Easton, where he will remain until Friday, from thence to Wye Mill, on Monday he will be at Centre- ville; he will leave Centerville on Friday the same rout back to Easton, and alternately at each of the above named places until the 22d of June. Rat's blood and performance, will be published as soon as it comes to hand; he is so well known to gen- tlemen of the turf, they cannot have any doubt but what his stands as high as any horse in Ame- rica. Rat will stand at twelve dollars the season and twenty five cents to the groom, paid by the 22d day of June, ten dollars will discharge the debt.
DANIEL SULLIVANE.
march 2—3

OSCAR.

The property of Colonel John Taylor, of Washing- ton.

Will cover mares the ensuing season at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of 12 1/2 \$.
Oscar is only twelve years old next spring—His astonishing performance and excellent blood are well known on the western shore, but for the information of gentlemen on this shore, I will set some of his performances, and his pedigree— he will be every Tuesday at Easton, and every Thursday at the Head of Wye, at Mr. Joseph George's. I will take mares and their foals at one dollar per week, of which the greatest care shall be taken, so grain furnished, if required, at the market price, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents. The money must be paid at the time of covering, or before the mares are taken away.

Oscar covered last spring near Washington, at 2 1/2 the season—The season will commence the 20th of March, and end the 2nd of June follow- ing. Oscar's stock are remarkable for their great substance and fine shapes.
JAMES NABB
Talbot county, Maryland, Feb. 10—m

FEDIGREE.

One year and his performance are so well known throughout the State of Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to describe him or enumerate them, but for the information of those who are unacquaint- ed with his much powers, some of his races will be noted. He is now rising 12 years old, 15 hands and 3 inches high, a beautiful light bay, a good bone and sinew, and his blood superior to any horse bred in America, as will appear by the following pedigree:

He was got by the English horse Gabriel (sire of Post Boy and Harlequin), his dam was Vixen, by Old Medley; grand dam Col. Taylor's Pen-elope, by Old York; great grand dam Lady Ranter; great great grand dam by Old Girl.
Gabriel (dam by Lord Osceola) was got by De- rontum (dam by the famous High Flyer) grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab; great grand dam of Crab Stone, 14 s. Sphinx, Planet, and other good runners; his dam was Miss Mermaid by Crab, out of the little Hatteray mare.
Vixen was got by Ginerack (Chippie, Colonel John Arden's) his dam was Annida (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter, Fezby) by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleveland, by Regular; great grand dam by Bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Lord's Children; great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the True Blues.

Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.

It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this country, than any other stallion that has been brought into it, & to this day you gentlemen of the turf in this blood are so desirous, that a portion of it, however distant, is always sought for.

Gabriel was a capital runner in England; in three weeks won 15 races, out of which number 4 were King's places, proving himself a good horse for long and short distances, as well as for high and low weights.

It is also to be observed that Oscar is not him- self a chance horse, his dam having produced 14 foals, 3 of which have been good runners, and the 4th a promising colt.

PERFORMANCES.

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1804, at 4 years old, Oscar won with ease, the 3 M. H. The next week after, over the Washington course, he won the City and Town purse, 2 mile heats, beating Col. Taylor's Clermont, by Spread Eagle; Mr. Luthorough Napoleon by Punch, a capital horse, a lay gelding of Dr. Edelin's and others.

On the 22d of Oct. 1805, Oscar won the Jockey club purse at Annapolis, 4 mile heats, beating Gen. Ridgely's Lavinia, Mr. Duckett's Democrat, and Mr. Lloyd's Dolan.

That day week, he started for the Jockey Club purse at the City of Washington, and was second, being beat by the Maid of the Oaks, beat- ing Mr. Allen's famous horse, Sir Solomon. Dr. Edelin's celebrated mare Floretta, Col. Taylor's noted horse Top Gallant and several others.— The first heat of this race (& the course measures a full mile) was run in 8 m. 25. the 2d heat in 8 m. 16. the last 2 miles was run in 3 m. 40 s. Oscar was not in condition.

In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Baltimore.
In the fall of 1806, Mr. Bond's horse First Consul challenged the contents, and was taken up by Oscar to run at Baltimore, on the 10th of Oct. the 4 mile heats, \$2000 a side. Oscar ran in great style, running the 2d heat in 7 m. 40 s, which speed has never been equalled, except by Flying Childers, who run the Beacon course at New Market in the same time.

Two weeks after, Oscar again beat Consul at the City of Washington, for the Jockey Club purse, which was won by Dr. Edelin's Flo- etta, Oscar being 2d, beating besides Consul, Col. Taylor's Top Gallant, and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Spread Eagle.
The same July, Oscar travelled to Lancaster, Penn. where he won the last days purse with great ease, beating Mr. Bond's Soldier by Punch, and five others.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Continues to do Commission Business, as usual, in Baltimore. He begs a share of patronage from the citizens of the Eastern Shore, and the public in general—and returns his sincere thanks to those of his friends that have honoured him with favours through the last season; and he flatters himself, from his attention, to promote their inter- est, he shall merit a continuation of the same.— He has also opened an elegant *Swimming Bath*, for the accommodation of those that please to visit him with their company, at No. 7, South street, very handy both to the wharve; and Bal- timore street.

MARMADURE TILDEN.
Baltimore, Feb. 16—6

FOR SALE.

A Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, who is acquainted with farm work, and has acted as a water and oster. Apply at this office.
jan 5—m

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, S. C.

On application of THOMAS HELBY, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me in re- ceed of Talbot county court, as one of the Judges of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of "an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hun- dred and five, and the several supplements there- to: the said Thomas Helby having on oath de- clared that he had no property, agreeably to the provision of the said act, and having landed in a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he as- certains them, which is annexed to his said peti- tion; and being satisfied by competent testi- mony, that he had resided in the state of Mary- land two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, under arrest upon an execution against the body of the said Thomas Helby—I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas Helby be discharged from confinement; and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Thomas Helby appear before the county court, to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Monday in next May term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby ap- pointed for his creditors to appear and recom- mend a trustee for their benefit.—And I do further order, that the said Thomas Helby give them notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every two weeks for three months successively, before the first Satur- day in next May term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1812.
LEML. FURNELL.
feb 9—ccc3m

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

IN TESTIMONY to me the subscriber, in the re- ceed of the Court, as Associate Judge of the Se- cond Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of John Turner, of Talbot county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hun- dred and five, and the several supplements there- to, on the terms mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together annexed to his petition; and the said John Turner having resid- ed two years within the State of Maryland, im- mediately preceding his application; and the said John Turner having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for debtors on his property, and given sufficient security for his personal ap- pearance as the next County Court, of Talbot county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Turner be discharged from im- prisonment, and that by causing a copy of this or- der to be inserted in one of the newspapers print- ed in Eastern Shore, week, for three months suc- cessively, before the 1st Saturday in May next, he give notice to his creditors, to appear be- fore the said Court, at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, why they have, why the said John Turner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. And I also order, that the said John Turner give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the Court House Door, of the county aforesaid, and at one Tavern in the Town of Easton, three months previous to the first Saturday in May next. Given under my hand this 5th day of November, 1812.

LEML. FURNELL.
February 23—2m

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway on Thursday, 11th instant, a negro man named NATHAN, he calls himself Nathan Mills). It is very likely he may alter his name. Formerly the property of capt. J. Lane, Esq. of the said Nation is about 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, and square made; he has a tolerable small and round face, nearly black small nose, full cheeks and a Skeyly eye, and a good set of teeth. He wore away an old Kesey round jacket, and an old pair of Kesey trousers, very much patched, and an old fur hat with a high crown and small bill. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State; and if taken in the State and out of the County, 10 dollars; and if taken in this County, 20 dollars, and all reasonable charges paid there- on, or secured in any jail so that the said Nation be gets him again.

TRISTRAM BOWDLE.
Easton, Talbot county, Md.
march 16—m

100 DOLLARS REWARD

Runaway on Monday the 19th of October last, a negro man by the name of NATTS, the prop- erty of Edward Lloyd, Esq. Natts is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 6 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white hair teeth, a round put eye, has the tick and cough, a small hoarseness in his voice, & of very awful; tall with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trousers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him again.

AARON ANTHONY.
Talbot county, Md. dec. 1—m

WAS COMPLETED

To the goal of Harford county, on Tuesday the 5th inst. a mulatto man named Bob, about forty years of age, five feet five and a half inches high, has a flat nose, large thick under lip, sullen countenance, as very square made, has several scars upon the back which the says proceeds from whipping. He says that he belongs to Dr. William P. Matthews, near Elliott's Lower Mills. The owner of said man is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees and all other expenses.

BLIND GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford County, Maryland.
Belle Air, Jan. 5 (Feb 9—3

65 The Editors of the National Intelligencer and the Star, at Easton, will please insert the above and send their accounts to this office for payment.

THE TERMS OF THE STAR.

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

PUBLIC SALE

Will be sold at public vendue, on FRIDAY the 24 of April, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on a credit of six months for all sums of and over 6 dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and for all sums under 6 dollars the cash will be required.—All the personal estate of *William Arrindell*, late of Talbot county, deceased, in King's Creek, consisting of a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which are, several valuable beds, a good riding chaise in excellent order, a quantity of bacon, lard, corn and corn blades, some good cyder, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention—the sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS ARRINDILL, Adm'r.
of Wm. Arrindell, dec'd.

March 23—2

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY the 5th of April next.

A Tract of LAND situated in Dorchester county, on the main road from Vienna to Chickensville Bridge, and about 3 miles from each place. The tract contains three hundred acres of valuable land, and well timbered with white oak, fit for ship building. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest on the first of January, 1814. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, on his compliance with the terms of sale.

THOMAS DUFFIN,
EDWARD N. HAMILTON

Feb. 23—6

PUBLIC SALE

Will be offered at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of *James Dudley*, dec'd—the personal property of the said dec'd, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over 6 dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, before the removal of the property; for all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required. The sale to commence at ten o'clock.

ELIZABETH DUDLEY, Ex'x.
JOHN DUDLEY, Ex'or.

March 23—3

PUBLIC SALE

The Vestry of St. Michael's Parish will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 1st Tuesday in May next, at Mr. Parson's tavern at Easton (12 o'clock)—all that Land belonging to the said Vestry, on the road from Easton to Pott's Mill, called "Mill Road" and "Mill Road Addition." The quantity of Land not exactly known at this time: supposed about sixty acres. It is situated two miles from Easton, and will be a great object as a source of wood and timber.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, March 16—10

FOR SALE.

That valuable estate, in Talbot county, some time since conveyed to me in trust, by Mr. William Roberts, containing about one thousand acres—It will be sold on a reasonable credit, in two parcels: one parcel of about 400 acres, including the principal mansion, and another of about 600 acres, being the farm commonly called *Tisbury*. If this estate be not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, on the premises, upon terms which may be known by a previous application to the subscriber.

The subscriber requests that the judgment creditors of Mr. Roberts will meet at the court house, in Easton, on Monday, the 31 day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, March 16—10

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to public auction, on the first TUESDAY in July next, one moiety of the mills in No. 10 West Fork, Dorchester county, formerly the property of Dr. Gale, and now in possession of Mr. Jones Trilley. The terms of this sale are: bond with good security, payable in two equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will be on the premises, and at the hour of twelve. A good title will be given to the purchaser, by

H. H. IRVING, Trustee.

Salisbury, March 23—4

THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Will meet at Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 14th of April next, for the purpose of granting licenses to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland, agreeably to law.

March 23—4

FOR SALE.

A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office

March 23—m

NEW SPRING GOODS

The subscribers have the pleasure of informing the public that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which they will sell at a small advance for Cash. N. B. Feathers and tow linen will be received in exchange for Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME

March 23—m

APPRENTICES WANTED.

Two Boys between 12 and 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business, on good terms if early application be made to the subscriber.

JOHN REGESTER.

Fre. 24 Mar 23—6

ADDRESS

TO ELBRIDGE GERRY.

VICE PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE U. STATES.

At a meeting of the Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and other citizens, the following Address was unanimously voted to be presented to ELBRIDGE GERRY, Vice President elect of the U. States. *Benjamin Austin, Seth Sprague, & John Holmes, Esqrs.* were appointed a Committee in behalf of the Convention to deliver it.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 16.

RESPECTED SIR,

It is with the highest pleasure that the Republican members of the Legislature, and other citizens of this Commonwealth, embrace an opportunity to congratulate you on your election to the high office of Vice President of the U. States.—At this interesting period we are happy to find that so large a majority of citizens have united in the choice of a character, whose revolutionary services have long endeared him to every friend to his country. The uniformity of these principles which led to the establishment of our sovereignty & independence being so unequivocally maintained in every situation in which you have been placed, cannot but inspire a confidence in the republicans, that our national honour (under the wisdom of your councils) will be preserved against the artifices of foreign and domestic foes.

While exercising the office of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, we thank you for the open avowal of your attachment to the national and state constitutions, and more particularly for repudiating the conduct of those, whose inconsistent resolutions had a direct tendency to dissolve the compact on which our glory and prosperity are founded. We are sensible, that it was proper at that time to designate by the most explicit declaration certain individuals, who imperiously, claim to themselves the exclusive appellation of federalists and friends of peace. But at this enlightened age, the citizens of this Commonwealth are not deceived by words, nor imposed on by names. We cannot be so lost to every impropriety of language as to admit that those persons are either friends to the peace or honour of their country who attempt to rouse the passions of the people to rebellion—who draw geographical lines of hostile divisions between the northern and southern districts—who endeavor to alienate the affection of sister states, and inculcate the degrading idea that their embassies are more to be dreaded than the impositions of Britain, or the ravages of their Indian allies—who violate the impressment of our cannon, and justify the wanton cruelties inflicted on that worthy class of citizens—who behold with deadly apathy the insults offered to our flag, the violation of our commerce, and rights, and who arrogantly exclaim amidst these complicated enormities, that "Britain does us no essential injury,"—while they palliate her atrocious outrages, they attempt to paralyze the energies of the American navy in repelling the injuries. It is impossible, that the good sense of the real friends of our country should accede to sentiments so derogatory, or resort to concessions so humiliating and ignominious.

As an evidence to confound these fallacious federalists, and to silence their clamorous against southern influence, we are induced on this occasion more particularly to congratulate you on your recent election. In this instance, we find that our southern brethren have with the most patriotic magnanimity united in choosing a Vice President from the northward, thereby showing that any circumstance should take place where by the political destinies of the official superintendence of a citizen from Massachusetts. This one circumstance must forever confound those disturbers of the general harmony, who wish to excite a jealousy between the respective states.

In recapitulating these favorable evidences of southern cordiality, we are happy to find they have selected a character so fully comprising the essential qualities of a republican, and so adequate to all the purposes of maintaining the great principles of our Revolution in their original purity.

We wish you, respected Sir, every happiness, both political and domestic; and you may be assured that you commence the important duties of Vice President of the U. States with the most sincere congratulations of your republican friends in Massachusetts. They rely on your patriotism, and trust that the same spirit which carried the people of America through the arduous conflict of the revolution, will animate you to vindicate those national rights anticipated by your independence. We trust in Heaven, that the enemies of our country will not prevail, while the arm of GERRY is lifted up to oppose them.

With sentiments of the highest respect,

We subscribe ourselves,

In behalf of the Convention,

Your sincere & undersigned friends,

BENJAMIN AUSTIN,

SETH SPRAGUE,

JOHN HOLMES.

THE REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

The honor which "the Republican members of the Legislature, and other citizens of this Commonwealth," have been pleased to present by their congratulatory address; by their favorable and friendly views of my official conduct in various stations; and by their generous anticipations, in regard to the dignified place, which is now assigned me; is a high reward for past, and a powerful incentive to future efforts for the faithful discharge of my duties to the public.

The distinguished honor of the suffrages for the Vice Presidency of the U. States, conferred on me by the magnanimous and powerful Atlantic States from Pennsylvania to Georgia inclusively, and by all the brave and patriotic Western States, will be ever held in the highest estimation, and will produce, on my part, every effort to confirm them in their confidence. The gratification is complete by the re-election of President Madison, whose great and meritorious services, and particularly those which relate to G. Britain, will render his name immortal. The names also of that high minded and celebrated Congress, who supported the President in his arduous struggle for the rights of his country, and who declared war against G. Britain, will enrich the most honorable pages of American history.

The important subjects which the address embraces, induce me to request your indulgence in making the subsequent remarks.

To merit the general approbation of my fellow citizens, has been always with me a primary object; and in this pursuit, as it respected those of Massachusetts, there exists a flattering prospect

of success. But when some of them presented to me, as Chief Magistrate, the alternative of sanctioning by silence an unjust denunciation of the National Government, tending to a civil war, or of discharging with fidelity the allegiance due to that government, a moment's hesitation in adopting the latter would have been a crime, which no motive could have prompted me to commit; not even that, of an ardent attachment to my native state.

The revolutionary principles to which you address alludes, and which led to the establishment of our independence, were truly republican. They were sanctioned not only by the most eminent jurists and statesmen of our country, but by the most conspicuous writers of other nations.—And when those principles were repudiated, with a view to bring them into contempt, the firm adherence of the Republicans to their systems, precluded innovations which would have produced divisions & dissensions, & which would probably have terminated in a civil conflict.

The internal ostensible friends, but real foes of the people, afflicted our venerable ancestors, when they first exhibited in this then dreary wilderness, their invincible attachment to civil and religious liberty; from that period, similar nefarious practices have been continued, and unless prevented by an efficient corrective, will extend to the latest posterity. But the Omnipotent Arbiter of human events has been pleased hitherto to inspire with wisdom, patriotism, and fortitude, American freemen, in whose estimation a life of rational freedom is of more worth than an eternity of degradation and slavery, to preserve inviolate their sacred rights, & to deliver them unimpaired, to their virtuous offspring.

To whom are we indebted for the political division of our citizens; for the embittered animosities which it has produced; for their unnatural antipathies against each other; and for the dangers to which we have been thus exposed? Has not the British administration been the source of these evils; the origin and prop of our foreign and domestic ills? Is it not as inimical to the liberty of G. Britain as to that of the U. States? Has it not destroyed their harmony with her, and rendered indispensable a war, which our government had long and studiously endeavored, but in vain, to prevent? Has it not used every means in its power, to bring that government into contempt, and to overthrow it? Has it not, when in peace with us, been guilty of a horrid plot, for exciting our citizens to a secession from the Union, and, as the inevitable consequence, for involving us in a civil war? And does it not now, with unparalleled effrontery demand of us, by the agency of those citizens whom G. Britain claims "as her friends," an answer to their enquiry, on what is the object of the war? We will answer the question—the object of the war is to put an end to the British depredations on our commerce, to her stretch of our brave seamen, and to her infringements of our commercial rights, by her arbitrary Orders in Council and Blockades; and to place our future relations with her on such a foundation, as shall insure peace, on terms of perfect reciprocity; for the want of this would destroy the effect of any amicable arrangement with her, and render it on our part a national degradation.

We know that our government and nation are, and we fully believe that Great Britain herself is, desirous of such a peace; but not her administration, and "her American friends," in pursuit of an ostensible peace, which shall give to them an early opportunity to renew their atrocities? At length, the secret motives of these are promulgated by Mr. Brougham in his celebrated speech delivered at Liverpool in October last. Hear the declaration of this prominent statesman and member of the British Parliament.—

"You are aware (says he) that by various abuses thro' the lapse of time, and the changes which have taken place, in different parts of our system, the crown has become possessed of vast funds; raised without the intervention of Parliament, and spent without its control. These are, from different sources, but the branch most considerable in amount, and most mischievous in its origin, as well as its abuses, goes commonly by the name of 'Droits of Admiralty.' It is composed chiefly of the proceeds of the sale of prizes taken from foreign nations, before an open declaration of war—and in the course of this war & the last, it has amounted to about eight millions sterling (above thirty seven millions of dollars). "In making these captures our seamen risk their lives; but the prizes go not to enrich them, and a large part has always been reserved to pay for secret services, that will not bear the light—& to squander away on favorites—or bestow on the branches of the royal family. But attend, I pray you, to the means by which this fund is acquired, and see the inducements which it affords to your rulers, to plunge you into wars, for their own separate gain, and to make these wars in the way most hurtful to the honor as well as the interest of the empire. All the prizes taken before the war is openly declared, go into this odious fund. As long then as it is continued on its present footing, it is the direct interest of the crown to take allied or friendly nations by surprise, to make war on them without notice, and to seize the property of their peaceable subjects on the seas, or in our ports, while confining to the appearance of peace, or entrusted to our honor. Am I wrong, then, in calling 'it the wages of national iniquity?—the price we take, for the loss of our character & honor in the world? "

Here is incontrovertible testimony, of one amongst many of the unjust, disgraceful and outrageous practices of the British administration, by which our merchants and citizens have been robbed in time of peace of their property, to be squandered on the royal family and its favorites; and for secret services which will not bear the light. And after this most important exposure, can any citizen of the U. States, unless indeed he is on the establishment of the "Droits of Admiralty," or robber fund, be opposed to a war, for preventing in future such criminal conduct, as has been stated on the part of the British administration; or wish for a peace, on terms that shall again expose our citizens to such outrages? Does not this discovery explain the reasons for the late unequivocal revocation of the British Orders in Council, of which that administration has so much boasted; a measure for its utility and deception, as objectionable, if not more so than was that, according to their views of it, of the Emperor Napoleon in regard to the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees? Does it not account for the inconsistency of the judicial decisions of the British Courts of Admiralty, at one time sanctioning and at another condemning the same branch of our commerce?—Does it not evince the impossibility of a permanent peace with Great Britain, until she is convinced, that such wrongs will never again be endured by the Uni-

ted States, and is willing to prevent them by a system of reciprocity? Will not such a system be requisite to secure to her as well as our own nation, the sole right of employing their seamen, respectively; and to prevent in future that capital crime denounced by the law of nations, and denominated "man-stealing?"

Our infant Navy demands a particular attention. Behold our young Hercules, floating on the ocean in his cradle, arresting the great Leviathan, and threatening the monster with destruction.—View the maritime pride and glory of our nation, the brave and patriotic Rogers, Hull, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge, and all the other officers, the seamen and mariners of our navy. Observe their superior skill in naval tactics, and their invincible bravery, and then determine, whether Neptune, disgusted at the conduct of his former favorite, has not promised his tribute to Columbia, with the fullest assurance that she will never disgrace it by injustice, but will hold it with untarnished honor.

It is a subject of deep regret and surprise, that any citizens of Massachusetts should foment divisions between herself and the southern states; of Massachusetts, that abounds with ships and seamen, both of which have had a large share in the benefits of carrying to market the surplus produce of her sister states. What would be the consequence of her separation from the Union? The irreparable loss of that inestimable carrying trade. A loss on her part, which the southern states, by new arrangements, would convert into great gain to themselves. Does not the pernicious tendency of such conduct demonstrate the folly of it, & point to foreign influence as the probable cause of it?

Permit me, gentlemen, to repeat the grateful feelings excited in my mind, by the distinguished testimony of approbation and regard which you have now presented, and which, proceeding from characters that command my high veneration and respect, cannot be duly appreciated.—to thank you cordially for your very friendly and polite conduct on the occasion, to tender you my sincere esteem and best wishes for your health and happiness, & to assure you that I remain respectfully your unfeigned friend,

E. GERRY.
The Hon. Benjamin Austin, Seth Sprague, & John Holmes, Esqs.
a committee of the Legislature and other Republicans of Massachusetts

TO THE PUBLIC.

Finding that much uneasiness prevails in the minds of many well meaning citizens respecting the arrival of the Delaware Indians on the frontiers of Miami county, it is proper that the cause of their having been brought from their own country should be stated.

In the autumn of the last year the President of the United States thought proper to appoint special commissioners to meet the Indian tribes at this time, one of the principal objects in view was to request them to remain at peace & take no part in the war with Great Britain. The commissioners in the name of our government, declared to the Indians, that if they remained at ease, and came within our lines, they should be protected and supported. It was afterwards found that the Delawares could not remain in their country without taking a part in the war; they were accordingly ordered within our lines by gen. Harrison, commander in chief of the army, who was vested with full power by the President to treat the northern Indians as circumstances might render necessary. The undersigned was directed by the general to have them moved in, and placed contiguous to the Shawanoes, at Wapakoneta.—Under the foregoing pledges they are now (consisting of about nine hundred souls, in the vicinity of this place. They will be moved to the place of their destination as early in the spring as possible. Every precaution has, and shall be taken, to prevent any from returning or having intercourse with the hostile tribes.

From the foregoing brief statement the public will at once be impressed with the propriety of committing any hostile act against these people, while they sustain from similar acts on their part. It is not within the bounds of probability, that they should meditate war against us, after moving here at a great sacrifice of property, their women and children, thereby putting them completely within our grasp. It is known to the subscribers that they were invited by the British to come and receive ammunition from them, which was declined, and it is further known to me, that they had corn sufficient at home to subsist upon.

It is earnestly requested that the fears of the inhabitants, if any do exist, may cease as it respects these Indians; for the present, any attempts made to disturb them would throw them into the hands of the enemy, and interfere with the views of gen. Harrison, and violate the pledged faith of the nation.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Agent for Indian Affairs.

Piqua, February 7, 1813.

COMMODORE ROGERS.

We all recollect the sneers which appeared in the violent federal papers, in relation to the chase of the British frigate *Belvedere* by commodore Rogers, and to her escape. The following article, copied from the *Chatham Courier* of the 2d inst. places the brave Americans' conduct on that occasion in a proper light, and at the same time proves that even some of our enemy's subjects pay more respect to the feelings and character of our officers than do certain prostitute American journals.

From the [Federal] Courier.

A gentleman, now in this city, who was on board the British squadron in the *Chesapeake* on the 11th ult. has given us the following, as the substance of a conversation between Captain Byron, of the *Belvedere*, and himself. A desire to do an act of justice to Commodore Rogers, induces us to give it a place in the Courier.

Capt. Byron observed, that he had understood that Com. Rogers had been censured in the U. States, for his conduct while in chase of the *Belvedere*; but he conceived the censure to be unwarranted by the Commodore, as, in his opinion, every thing had been done on board the *President* which could have contributed towards the capture of his ship. When the squadron first gave chase to the *Belvedere*, they gained upon her very fast, and Capt. B. considered his vessel as lost; but as a last resort, when the *President* was coming up within gun-shot of the *Belvedere*, orders were given to cut away the anchors, stave the water casks, and throw overboard the boats and every thing moveable, which could be spared, and which could tend to lighten the ship—as soon as this had been done, it was observed that the *Belvedere* began to draw from the chase; which being discovered by Com. Rogers, he o-

pened his fire upon her, in the hope of disabling some of her spars, and thereby enabled him, to come up with her. Capt. B. declared that the fire from the *President* was extremely well directed, almost every shot taking effect; and that to the circumstance above related, and the wind at the same time becoming more light, was his escape to be attributed; and not to any want of judgment or exertion on the part of Commodore Rogers. A declaration like this, coming from an enemy, should be taken as conclusive evidence of good conduct, in a transaction which has heretofore, in the minds of many, been involved in much doubt.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) March 20.

A gentleman this moment arrived from Lewistown, Del. has furnished a copy of the following document:

H. B. M. S. *Poiciers*, in the mouth of the Delaware, March 16.

Sir,—As soon as you receive this, I must request you will send 20 live bullocks with a proportionate quantity of vegetables and hay to the *Poiciers*, for the use of H. B. M. squadron now at the anchorage, which will be immediately paid for at the Philadelphia prices. If you refuse to comply with the request, I shall be under the necessity of destroying your town.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. P. BERRESFORD, Commodore, and commander of the British Squadron in the mouth of the Delaware.

To the first magistrate of Lewistown, D.

BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from Lee Bay, New Jersey, March 16.

Our inhabitants are in a great state of alarm.—On Sunday a British frigate, came into the Delaware, and is now about 10 miles within the Cape. On Monday a frigate anchored along side. Last night at 12 o'clock, two of the Cape May pilot boats were driven in Maurice river, and captured by one of the enemy's tenders. They took two sloops out of the river, loaded with wood. This morning they captured a schooner.—*Phila. pap.*

On Tuesday a small schooner having a large launch towing astern, was seen in the cove to the eastward of Egg Island. She took a sloop loaded with wood, just out of West Creek. Another sloop came out of Dennis Creek at day light, 2 miles ahead of the enemy, and escaped. This captain of this sloop reports, that he saw 3 large ships, apparently 7's, near the body of the Fourteen feet Bank.

On Wednesday, a schooner & a sloop, appearing to have guns, stood up the river until they opened Fins Point from New Castle, then backed ship and went down the river.

"Million for Defence—But not a Cent as Tribute."

Was not the favorite adage of the exclusive friends of our country—but, now those millions being necessary—What is their conduct? Why, instead of giving our cent for defence themselves, they do all in their power to prevent others, by telling them the war is unjust, and the faith of the government not to be depended upon.—Thus do their actions prove the insincerity of their professions, and expose to public view the cloven foot of what is falsely called *liberalism*.

NEW YORK March 10.

By His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an evil ill disposed frigate known by the name of the AMERICAN CONSTITUTION, (a name which every true born Englishman detests), being instigated by one ISAAC HULL, and not having the fear of our good ship the GUERRIER before her bow, did, on the king's high sea, commit assault and battery on the aforesaid ship called the GUERRIER, and after having overcome her in single combat, did send her to a place known to mariners, by the name of *Davy Jones's Locker*, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided.

AND WHEREAS the said frigate called the CONSTITUTION, under the command of one WILLIAM BAIRDEN, did waylay our good ship the JAV, off the coast of Brazil, and sent her also to *Davy's Locker*, to our extreme disappointment and mortification.

AND WHEREAS we have reason to fear that those of our loyal frigates are able to cope with the aforesaid frigate called the CONSTITUTION, we therefore, the prince regent, by and with the advice of our privy council, are pleased to make known to the captains of all our frigates on the American station, that the has they have to do with the American Constitution the better for themselves, and if they should have to consult their safety by flight, no disgrace will be attached to them. Done at Windsor Castle, &c. &c.

GEORGE WHELPS.

WHAT SAY THE CHOPTANKERS?

A *Frederick* of the Potomac presents his compliments to Sir John B. Warren, commander of his Britannic majesty's squadron now lying in Lynnhaven Bay, and prays that inasmuch as he has blockaded the *Chesapeake* and ports therein, that his rigorous blockade may not extend so far as to prohibit the Herring from coming in the Potomac this season.

Alexandria Herald.

By a letter of a late date from Sacket's Harbor, that 4 300 regulars, 2,000 militia, 100 pieces of cannon and two block houses are now stationed at that place for its defence. The enemy's force in the neighborhood on the opposite side consists of 6,000 regulars and militia. There can be no doubt of the capacity of the American force to protect that important naval and military post against any army that can be sent against it. It is in no danger; and our lake fleet is safe.

Baltimore American.

BLACK SMITH WANTED.

The subscriber will give liberal wages to a man who understands the above business, that can come well recommended. A single man would be preferred.—Apply to the subscriber, living in St. Michael's, Talbot county.

JOHN DORGIN.

March 16—3*

TO RENT.

FOR THE YEAR, 1813.

That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to

JOHN KENNARD.

November 24—m

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can read well recommended, will be taken by *APRIL*, also

STAR OFFICE.

Dec. 20—m

low so loud against foreigners. But guess, fellow citizens, what sort of foreigners these good people wish to persecute? Do you think they are Englishmen? Or not? Englishmen are good loyal subjects of "Mother Britain." Are they Scotch? Former off still, no people so true to old George with the exception of a patriotic and enlightened few. Irishmen? Now you have it; yes, Irishmen. Of these men, it may be truly said, that liberty is entwined around every fragment of their hearts. Driven by the despotism of the British government to seek an asylum in foreign shores, they have adopted the United States, the benignity of whose laws were so happily calculated to catch the affections of a magnanimous and grateful people. This it is which causes the ire of certain men against foreigners.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1813.

The agency with which the citizens, in conjunction with Capt. Smith's company of Easton Light Infantry Blues, turned out on Sunday evening last, on the plea of strange vessels approaching Easton Point, which on examination were found to belong to some of the rivers below us, with lumber, warrants the belief, that if arms are put in the hands of the people, which we hope will be the case, that such a force from the blockading squadron as our waters will permit, would find something to do. We take pleasure in mentioning that as danger increases, *minis* in action increase; among the citizens, that once effected, we have nothing to fear from foreign or domestic enemies.

Since the above was in type, we are informed that Major Meredith proposes firing from the battery, the citizens of Easton with the necessary implements of war for the defence of the town.

THE LATE FIRE IN EASTON.
With expectations of being furnished by the committee appointed to investigate the cause and effect of the fire which destroyed a portion of the town on the night of the 22d inst. which we intended to take the place of other remarks; but we are informed, though progressing with assiduity, time will yet be required to its completion; therefore outlines will suffice for the present. At half past one o'clock, the flames were observed issuing from the kitchen of Mrs. Sewell, in the rear Mr. Bennett's new building occupied by Mr. Harris as a tavern, and in a short time communicated to the adjoining buildings on Washington and Dover streets; consumed all the houses on the former within one door of Mr. Ruel's tavern—and within one door of Mr. Appleton's coach shop on the latter, including the Miller House; its further progress was stopped by pulling down a house on each. It crossed Washington street, destroyed all in its way on the opposite side to about the same distance—two small tenements were burnt on the north side of Dover street; several others were exposed to fire, but from the uncommon exertions of the citizens its further progress was prevented, though but a few moments before threatened most of the town a prey to the devouring element. The committee have reported the number of houses destroyed to be fifty-three—the amount will probably exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

CONFLAGRATION IN EASTON

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Easton and Talbot county, on Tuesday, 23d of March inst. to take into consideration measures for the relief of the sufferers by the conflagration of a part of the town of Easton the night previous. On motion of Capt. Robt. H. Gold barouch, B. G. Perry Harrison was called to the Chair, and DANIEL MARTIN Secretary. When on motion of Lieut. Col. Edward Lloyd, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to enquire into the situation of the sufferers, and the cause of said calamity.

James Earle, Benjamin Willmott, Lambert Beardon, Thomas H. Dawson, Samuel Gwynne, Thomas Pearson, John Harwood, Samuel Holmes, James Watkinson, William Bayton, James Neale, William Meloy, John Goldborough.

And the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the aforesaid Committee be authorized to receive the subscriptions made at this meeting, and to procure such others from the county of Talbot and the adjacent counties, as they may be enabled to do, to deposit the same in the hands of a Treasurer by them to be appointed, and to distribute such collections to relieve the distresses of the sufferers by the late fire in Easton.

Resolved, That the aforesaid Committee be requested to depute five of their body as a Committee to investigate the causes of the late conflagration.

Resolved, That the aforesaid Committee be requested to make a minute of their proceedings and expenditures, and that they report the same to a Convention of the citizens of Talbot, at Easton on this day four weeks.

D. BENSON, Chairman. DANIEL MARTIN, Secretary.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore dated No. 1st, March 2.
"The Russian Secretary of Legation arrived here a few days since from Washington, with orders for a flag to go on board the American ship, which he has done. It is said his mission is that of a favorable nature relative to an armistice. Admiral Warren joined the fleet yesterday with two or three other ships, supposed from Bermuda. A ship and two barges being up James River about 30 miles, laden with flour for Cadiz, have been taken by the blockading squadron's boats, which have taken aboard them several coisters. The captain of this ship and barges were on shore when they were boarded by the boats, and had their weapons with them. The admiral says they will be good prizes, there being no protections on board when taken. The ship is the Gen. Knox of Boston, from Alexandria, with flour. We are not apprehensive of an attack from the enemy as we have sufficient force to repel them."

Richmond, March 22.
An express to Gov. Barbour by video stationed on the river arrived at 3 o'clock this morning. Two tenders and a number of barges of the enemy had advanced up the river some distance above Hay Island, and it was expected, would reach the Fort at Hoad's by last evening. If their object be a visit to Richmond, they may accomplish it in a short time, should they not be repulsed on the way—for in their approach to this City, they may certainly calculate on a very warm reception.

The Freedom of this City has been voted to Com. BAINBRIDGE, by the Common Council of New York, and his Portrait is to be set up in the Gallery of Portraits belonging to the City.

NAVAL VICTORY, No. 3.

Baltimore, March 27.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to his friend in this City, dated New York, March 25.

"The Hornet sloop of war, Captain LAWRENCE, has just arrived at the Navy Yard, after a cruise of 141 days. On Feb. 27, off Demerara, she captured the British sloop of war, the Peacock, mounting 21 guns and 130 men. The enemy's loss was severe, THE CAPTAIN AND SIXTY-THREE MEN KILLED, AND THIRTY-NINE WOUNDED, many severely. Pursuing the Peacock, she killed 2 sailors, and 4 were wounded. The fire of the Hornet was so destructive, that the Peacock went down immediately after the close of the action, and melancholy to relate, 13 of her own, and 4 of the crew of the Hornet, who were employed in getting out the prisoners, Capt. L. has brought in 106 prisoners, \$23,000 in specie, and a large amount of dry goods."

Note. The Hornet is rated at 15 and carries 20 guns. The Peacock, by Steel's list, rates 12, but carried 16 thirty two pound cannonades, 4 long nines, and sixes in her tops. A letter received by the Editors of the *American*, says, "A British brig was in sight during the engagement, but was fearful of joining her countrymen in the unprofitable contest."

Since our extra was issued this morning, says the Editor of the *American*, we have received from our correspondent at New York, the following extract from the log book of the Hornet sloop of war:

"25th February, at half past eight o'clock, off Demerara, discovered a strange sail bearing down for us. Tacked to southward and eastward; at 20 m. past 1, the strange sail hoisted English colors; at 30 m. past 4, light to quarters, cleared ship for action and hailed above by the wind in order to get the weather gauge; at 10 m. past 5, hoisted American colours, tacked and stood for the enemy; at 23 m. after 5, in passing each other exchanged broadsides within half pistol shot, the enemy then wore and gave us their starboard broadside, and kept before the wind; bore up on his starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well directed fire, that in less than 15 minutes she made the signal of submission, being cut to pieces. A few minutes after her mainmast went by the board. Sent Lieut. Smith on board, who reported her to be H. B. M. brig Peacock, mounting 19 guns, 2 of her commanders, capt. Peake, was killed in the action; that a great number of his men were killed and wounded, and that the brig was sinking fast; dispatched the boat immediately, which brought 71; the wounded amounted to 33, the number killed not ascertained, supposed to be 8 or 10, among which was capt. Peake. About midnight the Peacock sunk, carrying down 13 of her crew and 5 of the Hornet's, which were on board; our loss was one killed and two slightly wounded."

Again has victory rested on our "starry ensign." Again has our Eagle soared in triumph; after punting with his talons the roaring *Lam*, which goeth about seeking whom he may devour. We pity the partisans of England, if it were only for this; that they have deduced, by the sorceress draughts of fiction, that national sensibility, which exalts and joys in the victories of our country. Yes, we pity them, notwithstanding the affectation of rejoicing, which they have paid as a tribute of popularity; for feigned excitement directed to party purposes, must have been painful, even when it could not be detected. But the joy of republicans is lively, simple and sincere. They rejoice, because in a just war, FOR SEAMEN'S RIGHTS, the blessing of Heaven has rested on the exertions of our gallant *seamen*. They rejoice because the *turning of the scale* is sinking before the noble efforts for freedom. They rejoice, that the element, which has witnessed the enmities of British guile, has been so often the scene of righteous retribution. They rejoice, that on the highway of nations, the American symbol of sovereignty is decorated with the wreaths, and illumined by the rays of glory. They contemplate, with filial emotions of humanity, the slaughter and destruction of the aggressors; and they exclaim, with the Roman victor at *Pharsalia*, "a sorry woman have I slain!"

The charm which enveloped him in glory, and gave immortality to the *British boy*, is dissolved. The abominations which have built up to such an enormous and oppressive edifice, are receiving their proper punishment. The "boy of high and noble lineage" which the London papers have attributed to former victories, must be removed and increased. The glory which has visited, and which awakes the gallant tars of America, is indeed unvalued. They seek the hoisted colors of the ocean, in every sea; and they meet them but to conquer. One trophy hardly conceived to the national honor, before another of equal brilliancy is furnished as its counterpart; and another and another, alike in splendor, and valued only by the different modes, in which desert displays itself. And even as night of the contest, which our heroic *seamen* have won, a *British force* remains only in view, and does not exert the empire of destruction!

"All hail! bright ensign of our nation's fame!"

"The deathless meed of righteous laws."

"Shall crown thy *seamen's* glorious name!"

"And nations yet unborn shall bless thy hallowed name!"

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR WILMINGTON (D.) CORRESPONDENT. March 26.

The following correspondence was received at Wilmington from Lewistown last evening by the Dover mail.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Lewistown, March 23d, 1813.

SIR,
As the Governor of the State of Delaware, and the commander of its military force, I improve the earliest time afforded me, since my arrival at this place, of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. directed to the chief magistrate of Lewistown.

The respect which generous & magnanimous nations, even when they are enemies, take pride in cherishing towards each other, enjoins it upon me as a duty to the State, over which I have the honor at this time to preside; to the government of which this State is a member, and to the civil world, to enquire of you, whether, upon further and more mature reflection, you continue resolved to attempt the destruction of this town?

I shall, probably, this evening receive your reply to the present communication, and your determination of executing or relinquishing the demand mentioned in your letter of the 16th inst. If that demand is still insisted upon, I have only to observe to you, that a compliance would be an unwelcome violation of the laws of my country, and an eternal stigma on the nation of which I am a citizen; a compliance, therefore, cannot be accorded to.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH HASLET, Governor of the State of Delaware.

H. B. M. ship *Poictiers*, in the mouth of the Delaware, March 23.

SIR—In reply to your letter received to day, by a flag of truce, in answer to mine of the 16th inst. I have to observe, that the demand I have made upon Lewistown is, in my opinion, neither ungratified nor wanting in that magnanimity, which one nation ought to observe to another.

I have the power to destroy your town, and the power to make upon it, at the price of its contents, as the price of the above, present, and whatever sufferings may fall upon the inhabitants of Lewistown, must be attributed to themselves, by not complying with a request so easily acquiesced in.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. BERRISFORD, Commodore and commanding H. B. M. squadron in the Delaware.

To the hon. JOSEPH HASLET, Governor of the State of Delaware.

Philadelphia, March 26.

PA. dated March 12, 1813.

"The Post Boy from Cleveland informs that news had arrived there, that a detachment of General Harrison's army, who went in sleighs for that purpose, had succeeded in destroying the British vessels of war near Malden."

PEACE AND WAR.

Some of the federal papers attempt to amuse their readers with what they style "loss & gain" since the war. The loss they very sagaciously attribute to the war; but of the gain they say very little. The truth is, that before the war, we had experienced a "dead loss" of NINE HUNDRED AND SEVEN THOUSAND MERCHANTMEN, AND SEVERAL THOUSAND GALLANT SEAMEN. Since the commencement of hostilities we have taken and destroyed THREE FIRST RATE BRITISH FRIGATES, several Sloops of War and Packets, and THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MERCHANTMEN. The "Orders in Council" of the American Congress having had the most powerful operation against those of his majesty.

CHRONICLE.

Baltimore, March 25.

We are triumphantly told by the federal papers of Philadelphia, that C. Berrisford did not know that the magistrates of Lewistown would commit high treason in supplying him with provisions, or he would not have made the demand he did. The same sagacious and consistent apologists of the enemy tell us of the "hand-loom" conduct of the commodore. Can any rational man believe that a British knight or baronet, a man conversant in the practices and principles which universally prevail in nations at war, was so ignorant or so stupid as not to know that the giving of supplies to an enemy was treasonable? The federal editors do not themselves believe it, yet, as if implicitly bound to eulogize every thing British, even in a state of war, they are constantly stating facts or falsehoods to make the enemy appear in the most meritorious light. From advocates, who so glaringly expose their improper and criminal attachments, Great Britain herself ought to wish to be delivered; because they injure her political interests in this country. [Hart. Amer.]

Extract of a Letter from Richmond, dated March 22.

"An express arrived to day from below stating that the enemy were landing at Sandy Point 10 miles below here, and were in preparation to march at a moment's warning, and in expectation of receiving orders every moment—we are under arms more than half the time, and are declared to be in actual service, and be dealt with according to the articles of war."

FROM LISBON.

Ship *Minerva*, Cross, in 43 days from Lisbon, arrived at Boston on Sunday last. Brings no intelligence.

Lisbon, Jan. 23—Lord Wellington left this place on the 20th for the frontiers, and arrived at Alcanices on the 23d.

The news from the North West is not so gratifying as we could have wished. The expedition on rent out by Gen. Harrison, under the command of Capt. Langham, for the purpose of destroying the shipping at Malden, had returned, having found the ice so far open as to defeat their object.

Gen. Harrison himself, was at the last accounts, traversing the State of Ohio, with the view of making arrangements, it was said, for the spring campaign. Under present circumstances, we imagine he had better have remained with the army; indeed, the breaking up of the ice shall have prevented for the present the approach of a British force. Of the danger from that quarter, however, he unquestionably had better information than the boast of.

Nat. Intell.

John S. SKINNER, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States, American Agent to take charge of the British packet, now lying at Annapolis, and those which may hereafter arrive there, that being the Port designated for their reception.

Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars were subscribed to the Loan, in Charleston, South Carolina.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

Mr. Winston, having moved that 219,000 sterling should be appropriated to the American loyalists for the year 1813, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having declared that the grant was one, the amount of which annually diminished, the motion was carried in the House of Commons. A credible and most eloquent member of the same house has declared that "English ministers are known to have persons in America as well as in Great Britain, whom they pay for defending their measures." The amount of the annual grant to the American Loyalists is now 200,000 sterling; known to be paid for defending British measures, no matter what they are, is kept quite secret; or as the supercilious Mr. Canning would say, when in a *limbo* of paradox he tho't of Johnsonian phraseology, *profundely* *opacitum*. Any man, however, who can discover what was the amount of the bills of exchange received by the quibbling Mr. Foster, and so opportunely discovered at Washington, will be able to make a pretty good Yankee guess as to the amount of the secret appropriation for the new Loyalists in America.

Norfolk, March 20.

The brig *Newton*, Baker, from St. Bartholomew, bound to Baltimore, was ordered off on Tuesday by the blockading squadron. The *Newton* had on board the crew of the ship *South Carolina*, captain Jones, of and from Baltimore, bound to St. Bartholomew, taken by an English privateer, and carried into Guadeloupe.

Yesterday two of the enemy's frigates anchored off Newport News, where they command the mouth of James River.

A tender from the fleet yesterday captured off the Point of Shoals, one ship two brig and three schooners all loaded; one of them was the *Sally*, laden with flour and tobacco, and another the *East River* packet accommodation; and a small light schooner.

A gentleman who was taken on board one of the above vessels, states that the enemy are informed of all the vessels now in James River, and the strength of the Fort at Hoads.

Two boats landed the day before yesterday at the lower end of Nansemond, they went off as we are informed without molesting any one or taking any property from the shore. There was no force at hand to oppose them.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Names. **Guns.** **Commanders.**

United States, 44, Decatur.
Constitution, 44, Bainbridge.
President, 44, Rogers.
Macdonald, 38 (repairing), Jones.
Congress, 36, Smith.
Chesapeake, 36, Evans.
Constitution, 36, Stewart.
New York, 36 (repairing), —.
Boston, 36 (repairing), —.
Essex, 32, Porter.
Adams, 32, Morris.
Ship John Adams, 20, Ludlow.
Alert, 20, —.
Hornet, 18, Lawrence.
Brig Argus, 16, Sinclair.
Syrren, 16, —.
Onesida, 16, Woolsey.
Enterprise, 14, Blackw.
Besides the above, Commodore Chauncey has under his command several small vessels on the Lakes. There are also a number of small vessels at different stations, and from 160 to 180 Gun Boats.

List of H. B. M. Ships on the Bermuda and Halifax station, Feb. 16, 1813.

SHIPS. **GUNS.** **COMMANDERS.**

San Domingo, 74, (Ad. Sir J. B. Warren, Commander in Chief.
Marlborough, 74, Rear Ad. Cockburn, Capt. Thompson.
Poitiers, 74, Capt. Sir J. P. Berrisford, Capt. Ross.
Ramilles, 74, Sir T. M. Hardy, Collier.
Dragon, 74, Talbot.
Victorious, 74, Kerr.
Acosta, 38, Saunders.
Junon, 38, Locke.
Spartan, 38, Denton.
Statira, 38, Knickerbocker.
Tenedos, 38, Parker.
Nympha, 38, Ppworth.
Belvedere, 38, Byron.
Midstone, 36, Burdett.
Sphinx, 32, Id. J. Townsend.
Cleopatra, 32, Peckell.
Minerva, 32, Hawkins.
Narcissus, 32, Iguley.
Laurestine, 24, Graham.
Tartarus, 20, Peco.
Paven, 20, Fellowes.
Atalanta, 18, Hickey.
Chibber, 18, Bedford.
Colibri, 18, Peckell.
Cuckoo, 18, Head.
Dartford, 18, Daniel.
Dauntless, 18, Dalcoe.
Fantome, 18, Laurence.
Greece, 18, Byng.
Indian, 18, Jane.
Martin, 18, Semblance.
Morgiana, 18, Scott.
Rattler, 18, Gordon.
Reverie, 18, Evans.
Sophie, 18, Lockyer.
Sylph, 18, Douglas.

Besides a number of small vessels.

The Cumberland 74, and Horatia and Rhin frigates are expected.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Letter from William Plumer, Governor of New Hampshire, to the Editor of a Tory Print called the *Constitutionalist*.

Epiphany, (N. H.) March 11, 1813.

SIR,

I never subscribed for the *Constitutionalist*, or ever sent for one of them, and the only time I was requested to subscribe, I positively refused, yet the paper has been for some weeks sent to my house, but at whose request or expense I know not. The constant opposition against the Government of our own country, and the support and vindication of the hostile measures of Great Britain against the United States, that you have published in your paper, to say nothing of its personal abuse and slander, has induced me to request you would not offer further insult by sending me your libellous *Constitutionalist*.

Your most obedient,

WILLIAM PLUMER.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

This veteran in public service, than whom perhaps no man so notorious was ever as unpopular, or ever so much injured the standing of his own party, has commenced another series of letters, making the third, if we recollect aright. The sole object of this series is an avowed purpose to defend the lean for the service of the government—an object as remote from the grasp of the imanie who wildly gazes on it. Such a course excites no surprise from the man who could think of no other toast, when called upon for one at a public political dinner, than "Britain's best anchored isle."

Ibid.

We hear that Abraham G. Danning, esq. of Albany, late treasurer of this state, is appointed *Quarter Master General* of the armies of the United States, in the vacancy of Morgan Lewis, esq. appointed *Major General*.

Nathaniel W. Stoughton, esq. of New York, is appointed *Commodore* from the *United States* to the *Island of Bartholomew*.

Port of Newport, R. I. March 13.

Arrived, privateer brig *Yankee*, Wilson, 15 guns, from a cruise—has taken 8 prizes, 52 guns, 190 men, 405 muskets, and \$296,000 worth of property—she has on board 32 bales fine goods, 6 tons ivory, \$49,000 worth gold dust. List of prizes—viz:

Sloop *Mary Ann*, Sutherland, of London, 4 guns, 11 men, gold dust, &c. \$25,000, took out her cargo—sent home.

Scho. *Aster*, Crowly, Liverpool, 69's, 21 men, 100 casks gunpowder, muskets, &c.—value \$24,000—ordered her to the first port.

Brig *Fly*, Tydemann, London, 6 guns, fourteen men, gold dust, &c. taken under Fort Annapolis, of 50 guns—value \$36,000—ordered to the first port.

Brig *Thames*, Toole, Liverpool, 8 guns, 14 men, ivory, &c.—value \$40,000—ordered her to the first port.

Brig *Liberty* & *Matilda*, Inman, Maryport, 8 guns, 14 men, cloths, &c.—value \$11,600.

Brig *Shannon*, Kendall, from Massanham, 10 guns, 15 men, cotton, worth 50,000.

Andalusia, Kendall, 10 guns, 100 men, [81 free blacks] worth \$4,000, arrived at Savannah.

Schr. *George*, cut out of Tradestown, cargo rice, part taken out, and vessel given up to prisoners, worth 2,500.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of Maryland.

The subscriber, trustee, will sell at public sale on the last Saturday in May next, at North-West-Fork Bridge, the real estate of *Abraham Lewis*, deceased, lying part in Dorchester county, and part in Caroline county. The terms of sale are 12 months credit, and that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with security to be approved by the trustee, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Wm. WOOLLEN.

March 30—3*

For Sale or Lease.

100 feet on Goldsborough street, part of the Bank lot. Apply at the Bar office.

March 30—m

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, at the late dwelling of *Elijah Spence*, (in Landing Neck) divided on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on a credit of six months. All the personal property of said deceased, consisting of a valuable stock of horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture; also a quantity of Indian corn and blades—On all signs of five dollars and upwards, notes with approved security will be taken; on all sums under, the cash will be required. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by.

JAMES CAIN, Adm'r of *Elijah Spence*, dec'd.

March 30—2

N. B. The crop of Wheat, of sixty bushels seedling, with the lease of the Farm for the present year, will be sold at the same time, on the above terms.

JAMES CAIN, Adm'r.

The Union Tavern, in Easton.

The lease of Mr. Thomas Peacock for this establishment expiring at the end of the present year, and he intending to remove from Talbot, the subscriber offers it for rent, either upon the terms by which it is held by Mr. Peacock, or in separate tenements.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, March 30—m

Notice.

The subscribers of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Nathan Kern*, late of said County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment; and all those having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 30th March, 1813.

RICHARD KERN, NATHAN KERN, Executors of *Nathan Kern*, deceased.

March 30—4

Cliver Evans to the Millers.

Those who have any improvements in the manufacture of flour in use are requested pay for licenses at the following rates.

Rate the wages and boarding of a good miller at 300 dollars per year.

A certain sum saved by the improvements in wages and boarding of millers in one year—That sum is the price I demand for license for the whole patent term, counting interest for the use for time past until paid.

RULE FOR RATING.

The best mills in the old way required at least one miller for every 10 barrels of flour manufactured per day, but with my improvements one hand for every 20 barrels manufactured per day is sufficient.

Therefore for every twenty barrels manufactured per day, one miller is saved—seven feet mill stones will manufacture 49 barrels, 6 feet, 36 barrels, five feet, 25 barrels; 4 feet, 16 barrels, per day.

Calculation of the gain by the use of the improvements.

In a mill manufacturing 20 barrels per day, one hand at the least is saved.

Twenty barrels per day for 300 days is 6000 barrels per year, which at 50 cents per barrel gain by making about 38 lbs. superfine flour more to each barrel than is made in the old way, as was proved in Court at the late trials at Baltimore, by the witnesses the gain is

3,000

Total gain for one year is \$3,300.

Without counting other advantages, such as discharging more business, the convenience in grinding at night, saving from waste, &c.

Total gain for 14 years (the patent term) at \$3,300 per year, is

\$46,200

The gain of 1 year is 11 times the price of licenses for the whole patent term.

The gain for the patent term is 153 times the price of license.

I rely on the justice of the Courts and Juries of the U. States; and must appeal to them, to defend me against the unjust charge of "extortion and oppression," made by those millers who are already rich by the use of my improvements and are unwilling to pay at the rate that others have paid cheerfully—it is my duty to insist for both principal and interest of these—if any one thinks the price too high, they may quit the use on paying interest for the past time.

If, instead of spending time and money to travel the U. States over and over, to import mill-wheels to make, and millers to use, and get the public in possession of my improvements, I had formed association to carry on the milling business, and never sold a license except to friends, I might have gained much more than I will ever get; but the public would not have had a tenth part the benefit that they have had, and I would not have been charged with oppression or

